

# The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley



ESTABLISHED 1848

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## JORDAN TO THE BANKERS

**Tells Them Easy Loans Would Solve Beef Problem and Aid Farmers.**

Three hundred Eastern Missouri bankers, who have been staying up late at nights to solve the currency bill and income tax puzzles were asked last week at their annual meeting, to help cut the price of roast beef, medium, and juicy tenderloins, by Sam Jordan, farm adviser of Pettis county, Mo., whose writings on current farm topics are familiar to RURAL WORLD readers. Easy loans by banks to cattle growers would increase the number of steers grown and eliminate two freight bills and two middlemen's commissions, he said.

"My neighbor grows cattle and has a car load ready to fatten," said Mr. Jordan. "I wish to feed them for the market. Do I buy them from him? No. I can not borrow the money at the bank. He sends the car load to St. Louis or Kansas City and I buy them from the commission men there because I can borrow from those dealers. A few days after leaving my friend's farm the steers are on my own. The round trip to St. Louis is paid by the ultimate consumer.

"The supply of cattle is melting away. Cattle growers are not making money because of the middlemen, who separate them and the feeders. Some of the growers are hanging on because they like the fascination of their work, but many other practical ones are quitting because their work does not pay. The bankers of a town should designate a man to see cattle they lend money on are fed and marketed right. If they would provide cheaper money on longer time at easier payments, the cattle growers would raise more steers and make more money on each, the housewives would pay less and the towns would prosper.

"It is becoming almost impossible for a boy with a little money in pocket to start on a farm. As a result, farm tenancy, an evil, is on the increase. The time will come when the Irish land system must be adopted. There the government sets a price on the land of non-resident owners and makes loans of from fifty to seventy years at 3 per cent to prospective owners. The youth pays 2 per cent additional a year to pay for the farm, which is free of debt in fifty years. He may pay larger sums, or the whole amount, at any interest rate."

### Tells of Farm Adviser's Work.

Jordan told of the bill in Congress looking toward the placing of a man in every county to assist farmers, but said, although the experiment has been successful beyond expectation, there is a danger of going too fast. The whole proposition hinges on the man,

he said. He reviewed the work accomplished by the plan in Pettis County.

"The county lost \$750,000 on dead hogs in the last two years," he said. "The old hog law provided if a man saw buzzards circling over a field and then swoop down he could rout out a constable and have the owner of the dead animal arrested. But he made his friend a life time enemy thereby.

"The law provides the hog must be burned within twenty-four hours. The complainant who sees the animal from the road ties his team in front of my office. He informs me in confidence and I advise the farmer to obey the law. If he protests, I send for the state veterinarian, who arrests the negligent man on the spot.

The farmer is prosecuted on the evidence the state officer finds, the complainant retains his friendships, and the spread of cholera is checked. With the experiment work also carried on by the government in our county, we now have hog cholera under control.

"Friday night I addressed farmers who packed a country school house back home. My subject was alfalfa. A year ago I talked to a handful of men in the same place on the same subject. The teacher then apologized for the small crowd by saying alfalfa could not be grown in the district—a man had tried it a few years back and failed. Two men, however, came up at the close of the session and agreed to put out fields of alfalfa. They followed directions in seeding soil I found free from acid and had great success. After the second meeting I found myself entirely surrounded by men who will grow it next year.

### Aids Farmers Through Children.

"Why, the idea that an 18-year-old girl who never has lived on a farm can teach agriculture is ridiculous," a farmer told me one day. The young teacher asked the farmer's daughter, aged 12, to bring some clover seed from home to test. The daughter a week later picked sourdock and other weed seeds from a handful of clover seeds and asked her father to do the same. He could not. When school lets out next spring every child over 12 in Pettis County will be able to pick out weed seeds and tell the fathers whether the seed offered for sale is worth buying."

All over the country are men handing out information to farmers which is worse than useless, Jordan said. The world is afraid to say "I don't know," he declared. He said the bankers enjoy the greatest confidence of their communities—greater than any other class of men—and he urged them to be cautious about advising farmers. He said their movement to aid the farmer is bound to do a world of good.

The greatest undeveloped resource of any community, as our great Ambassador to Great Britain has so emphatically said, is the people. And if we devote more enlightened attention to the conservation and development of the people we shall be relieved of much of the concern about the conservation and development of our natural resources.

### A Decentralizing Plan.

It is perfectly apparent that an extension of this demonstration work will be made, and a bill is now pending in Congress, known as the Smith-Lever agricultural co-operative extension bill, which embodies the main principles approved by experience. It will insure the closest co-operation of the Federal Department and the State colleges; it will make both of them think and plan; it will stop haphazard enterprises; it will give each all the facts about the activities of the other; it will guarantee that nothing shall be undertaken until it has been carefully thought out in advance. It will prevent duplication of effort and will remove friction. It will insure the expenditure of the Federal funds for the purpose for which they were intended; it will provide an automatic check against the looting of the Federal treasury by requiring an equal appropriation from the State treasury and by fixing an ultimate limit to the Federal contribution; and finally, it will prevent the building up in Washington of a great centralized bureau, intimately reaching into every farm of the nation.

### The Rural Credit Problem.

We shall leave nothing undone to stimulate production directly and to convey information to the farmer, but we have suddenly been brought face to face with the fact that in many directions further increased production waits on better distribution.

There is a general impression that farmers need better credit arrangements. The slightest reflection will convince one that all farmers do not equally need it; that all sections are not similarly circumstanced. From one section comes the cry, not for capital at lower rates, but for information as to how to invest capital. That many communities need long time loans under reasonable conditions for the purchase of farms and for permanent improvements, and that other communities need an improvement in conditions under which the small farmer may secure relatively small sums for operating expenses at low rates, can not be denied. The question is one of ways and means. And just what is needed and just what should be done, no one, so far as I have been able to discover, is at present sufficiently informed or wise enough to assert. For a generation economists have known the facts about European conditions, but few have investigated the conditions at home. The Depart-

## THE LIMIT NOT YET REACHED

**Secretary Houston Discusses Cost of Living, Rural Credits, Marketing.**

(Continued From Last Week.)

ment of Agriculture is now definitely and rapidly making the home survey and should in a short time have information of great value to the farmer and to the legislature.

### Farmer Does Not Demand Class Credit Legislation.

One thing is clear, the schemes that are multiplying which conceive the farmer to be a mendicant and a subject for unique and special legislation may be at once condemned. The American farmer does not need or desire to be classed with those foreign people who are just emerging from a condition of serfdom and tutelage. He asks no opportunity that is not afforded to every American citizen; he asks for no legislation which shall give him credit on easier terms than his brother mechanic or his professional friend, or his merchant may secure it. But he does ask to be assisted in creating conditions and machinery which shall enable him on a similar credit foundation to secure his money at the same rates as any other class in the community. This, and this alone, it seems to me is all that he asks, and is nothing less than he deserves. I am not impressed with the wisdom and the justice of proposals that would take the money of all the people through bonds or other devices and lend it to the farmers or to any other class at a rate of interest lower than the economic conditions would normally require, and at a rate of interest lower than that at which other classes are securing their capital. This would be special legislation of a particularly odious type, and no new excursions in this direction would be palatable when we are engaged in the gigantic task of restoring the simple rule of equity.

In the field of marketing, there is also danger that pressure will be brought to bear upon us to act everywhere. Not that assistance can not be given here and there, and not that the Department is not furnishing, and will not furnish, information of great practical value to individuals and communities. The Department has arranged its marketing investigations under five important subdivisions:

First, Marketing Surveys, Methods and costs, including especially available market supplies in given production areas, demand at consuming centers, cold and other storages, marketing systems and prices, and costs of wholesale and retail distribution of farm products.

Second, Transportation and Storage Problems, having in mind the elimination of waste and the study of problems connected with surplus market supplies, terminal and transfer facilities. (Continued on Page 13, Column 4.)

**BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.**

50 big kind Poland-China pigs, either sex, sired by Still Wonder and Graft's Leaders. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**E. J. REED, OBLONG, ILL.**

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and high-yielding Seed Corn.  
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# The Pig Pen

**BUTCHERING NOTES.**

Editor RURAL WORLD: The day before hog killing sharpen the knives, get plenty of wood and water ready, arrange the pole to hang the hogs on and hunt up gambrel sticks.

If you heat the water in kettles, remember that if you put in shovelful of wood ashes in the scalding tub the hogs will clean easier.

Remember that as near 170 degrees as possible is the best temperature for scalding, but 165 will do, and at 185 you may set the hair. Use a thermometer.

We never took much stock in apparatus for hanging hogs easy. It is always too slow, and there are usually about twice as many hands as we need anyway.

It pays to shoot the hogs down before sticking, for it is more humane, less dangerous, and a shot-down hog always bleeds the best.

In sticking put the knife in at the point of the breast bone, edge up, direct the point toward the root of the tail, twist and withdraw it.

If you will use a sticking knife not over five inches long you will not have "shoulder stuck" hogs, and shoulder sticking means bloody meat.

After the hogs are hung up and washed down, put the knife in at the sticking hole and rip up through the ribs to allow all settled blood to drain off.

We used to cut the heads off as soon as we were done killing and hanging, but this makes two bloody ends, one on the carcass and one on the head. Let the heads alone until the hogs cool.

**COUNTRY BUTCHER.**

Knox Co., Mo.

**HOGS AND ALFALFA.**

Alfalfa has again given evidence of its great value to the live stock farmer by producing a remarkable growth in a comparatively short period of time. The abundant rains which have prevailed during the fall season have produced a condition more like spring than fall. The writer, who recently made a trip through some of the leading alfalfa counties of the state, could not help but be impressed with the great value to the live stock farmers of this remarkable crop. On every hand were observed hogs, horses and mules reveling in the luxuriant growth of alfalfa which has sprung up following the copious rains. While farmers and stockmen have undoubtedly reduced their live stock to the minimum, pure-bred breeders at least have made strenuous efforts to hang onto a part of their breeding stock. Probably at this time alfalfa is all the feed many of the hogs are getting. An abundance of alfalfa will maintain breeding hogs in splendid condition without corn. This same fall growth of alfalfa cured in hay form can be used in feeding the brood sows

through the winter. Special effort should be made to reserve this last cutting for this purpose. Owing to the greatly reduced number of hogs in the country there will be a heavy demand for breeding stock to restock the farms next year. With the shortage which exists this is bound to make high prices.

**HEAVY EATING PIGS.**

Test Shows That the Best Eaters Are the Most Economical Pork Producers.

A most promising field for the development of a strain of pigs with a greater feeding capacity has been opened up at the Oregon Agricultural College as a result of latest feeding tests made by Professor G. R. S. Samson of the Animal Husbandry Department. It was shown in this test that the pigs that made the greatest profit were those which had the greatest capacity for consuming feed. In feeding 100 pigs similar to the best feeders for 61 days at present prices of hogs and feed, the owner would realize a profit of \$297.60, not counting labor and investment. In feeding 100 pigs similar to the poorer eaters the profits would be but \$115.65.

On September 1, 3 pigs of different litters were divided into three lots of ten each, and all were fed a ration of 90 per cent barley and 10 per cent tankage for 61 days. Lot 1 was fed dry rations by hand. Lot 2 was fed by a self-feeder. Lot 3 was fed by hand rations that had been soaked 12 hours previous to feeding. The three lots were divided evenly as to weight, sex and parentage. The litters were likewise divided evenly among the lots as nearly as possible.

Lot 1 consumed 463.5 of feed for each 100 lbs. of grain. Lot 2 consumed 418.2 of feed for each 100 pounds of grain. And lot 3 consumed 449.8 of feed for each 100 pounds of grain.

The difference in daily gain among the litters of pigs was from 1.42 to 1.86 pounds. The difference between the lots varied only from 1.48 to 1.84 pounds. The poorest lot was better than the poorest litter, and the best lot was poorer than the best litter. That is, the variation among the lots was less than the variation among the litters.

The best individual pig gained 2.44 lbs. daily for the 61 days, while the poorest individual pig gained but 1 lb. daily for the same time. The daily gain made by the individual litters was as follows: 1.42, 1.43, 1.47, 1.67, 1.85 and 1.86.

As to the value of self-feeder, these tests confirm previous tests carried out at this station and at others, that the self-feeders are economical means of pork production. The labor of feeding is cut down more than one-half by the use of the self-feeders, while the daily gains are more rapid, and also greater per 100 pounds of feed. No difficulty was experienced in getting the pigs accustomed to this method of feeding, but care was exercised.

**PURE-BRED SALE DATES.**

No charge will be made for announcing in this column the date and location and the name of manager or breeder, for sales to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

**Poland-Chinas.**  
 Feb. 5—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
 Feb. 10—C. L. Hanna & Son, Batavia, Ill.  
 Feb. 14—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
 Feb. 19—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
 Feb. 19—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
 Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
 Feb. 21—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.

**Duroc-Jerseys.**  
 Jan. 24—S. E. Bakke & Sons, Prophetstown, Ill.  
 Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.  
 Feb. 13—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
 Feb. 20—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.

**Hereford Cattle.**  
 Dec. 30-31—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.  
**Holstein Cattle.**  
 Feb. 2-4—Henry C. Gilsman, Omaha, Neb.

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## The Shepherd

**SHEEP RAISING.**

Much has been published about the big profits of the livestock feeder. This has been largely in reference to the cattle and hog feeder or the livestock man with considerable capital. Naturally, the farmer with a few acres and a few dollars feels that he has little in common with the livestock business. But there is one line of this business that is being neglected by many farmers who we believe might realize a handsome profit from it, and that is sheep raising. It requires very little capital to start with a small flock and a poor farm is often well adapted to these animals.

A number of years' experience with sheep has taught us that they are easily handled and can be made to return a handsome profit on the investment. Never was the outlook for good mutton prices better than it is at present. The high prices of beef and the shortage of beef cattle have caused the American people to become interested in mutton. The eastern grown farm lambs have for several years been recognized as being of superior quality to those grown on the western ranches. Here again the small farmer has the advantage.

A few details in sheep raising, however, are of vital importance. Start with good sheep no matter how few. Always handle them quietly and kindly, as they trust or distrust their master more than any other farm animals. It is very important to provide shelter for them in bad weather, and to feed roughage of a good quality, although a small quantity may sustain them.

At lambing time it is quite necessary to give individual attention to each ewe and lamb, as the lambs are helpless little creatures and the ewes' udders are just as easily spoiled as are those of our cows. It is at this time that we must provide the most nourishing feed so that the lambs will get a good start. By following this method with our flock we have usually raised an average of from one to one and one-half lambs to the ewe, and have sold the lambs in the fall for from \$4 to \$5 each, the wool from the ewes bringing us from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

We prefer the Shropshire breed, although any of the standard breeds are good if good individuals are selected.  
 —C. D. Paisley.

**THE WINTER LAMB.**

If the lamb is to be dropped is early winter, it is desirable that a little extra grain be fed and for a little longer period, in order to build up the lamb and enable the ewe to give a large amount of milk. If the lambs are not to be born until in the spring, for sheep in good condition graining a month before lambing is long enough.

A flock of sheep that gets the same attention that is bestowed on other stock will pay a larger profit for capital invested than any other class of stock, but sheep pay best when bred for mutton as well as wool.

At the Shropshire sale at the English Royal the late Sir Richard Cooper

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is NOW in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable. New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will come when there will be no Free Homestead left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes: "I came here on my homestead March, 1908, with about \$1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just \$50 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT,**  
 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
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 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
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**J. D. McNAMARA,**  
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paid 85 guineas for Mr. A. S. Berry's first prize yearling. This ram is pronounced a remarkably fine specimen of the breed.

An English Romney breeder recently sold seventy-one yearling rams and fifty-two yearling ewes for exportation to South America. Surely there is room for such a great breed in this country.

**THE MODERN GAS TRACTOR.**

By Victor W. Page, M. E., author of "The Modern Gasoline Automobile," etc. A complete treatise describing all types and sizes of gasoline, kerosene and oil tractors. Considers design construction exhaustively, gives complete instructions for care, operation and repair, outlines all practical applications on the road and in the field. The best and latest work on farm tractors and tractor power plants. 480 pages, three folding plates, 204 illustrations. Price, \$2.00. A modern exposition in the language of the field showing and describing every recent improvement in tractors and auxiliary appliances. All money-making farms use power. Learn how to apply it now.

All farmers, students, blacksmiths, mechanics, salesmen, implement dealers, designers and engineers need this work. Written in language understood by all. No technical terms. Covers every phase of 1914 tractor engineering practice and is superior to any treatise heretofore published.

Copies of this book sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price. The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co. 132 Nassau street, New York.

## The Dairy

### HOOD FARM RECORDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Sophie's Tormontor Jerseys keep up their work at the pail. Seven cows finished yearly authenticated tests in October. The seven cows gave in the year 75,014 lbs. 2 oz. milk, 4,741 lbs. 12 oz. butter, an average of 10,716 lbs. 5 oz. milk, 677 lbs. 6 oz. butter. Three of these were two-year-olds, one a three-year-old, two were eight years old, and one was over eighteen years old at commencement of test. The old cow, Lass's Jewel, who is out of the same dam as Hood Farm Toronto, is a living illustration of the long continued usefulness of the Jersey cow. This cow commenced authenticated test when eighteen years five months of age, and gave in the year 7,590 lbs. 4 oz. milk, 483 lbs. 7½ oz. butter. She was champion cow at the Indiana State Fair in her younger days, and has the distinction of having more Register of Merit daughters than any other cow.

J. E. DODGE, Mgr.

### HEALTH OF STOCK.

#### Good Condition Necessary to Large and Profitable Production.

On probably the majority of dairy farms in the east the cows are kept indoors the year round. In former years such a method would have been considered suicidal. All cows were then pastured. It has become a question whether the present-day manner is advisable or not. Are dairy animals too closely housed? Is not this continuous housing a reason why tuberculosis in cattle is so much in evidence?

On this subject Dr. Henry Favill, of Chicago, Ill., a prominent physician and the owner and operator of a large dairy farm, says that, realizing that performance is the ultimate purpose of the dairy cow and bending every effort to develop this characteristic, breeders of dairy cattle have sometimes allowed themselves to become somewhat one-sided in the direction of milk and butterfat production.

While granting that performance is the ultimate purpose of a dairy cow, he is convinced that there is a type which carries with it not only the best performance, but the best physique as well. A moral obligation, he believes, rests upon breeders of purebred cattle steadfastly to fight for type, not as a mere esthetic achievement, but as having a fundamental relationship to performance.

As farmers we are altogether too prone to follow the line of least resistance, and the line of least resistance is the old plan of a six to twelve months' sentence to more or less solitary confinement. Have we not to use our ingenuity in dealing with the problem before we can have reasonable assurance of the vitality of our stock to come.

It has been suggested that continued breeding from tuberculous cattle, avoiding infection of the calves immune from tuberculosis, is safe.

It certainly is as likely to be true, as the reverse, namely, the production of more susceptible animals. There is no reason, therefore, so far as we know, why we should not judiciously breed from tuberculous cattle.

In spite of the fact that in the case of the modern highly developed dairy cow we are dealing with a most unnatural product, there is no reason to suppose that the factors determining life and constitution have not a true and fundamental relation to natural conditions of existence. The question then always is, to what extent the unnatural development of the milk function, and the industry built upon

it, necessitate conditions of living for the animals.

The principle should be to draw the line as close to natural conditions as the industry will permit. In so doing there is opportunity for exercise of the best judgment, but the tendency of dairying is to draw the line at convenience rather than at the point of highest health advantage.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The offering herein listed for the fourteenth annual auction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, should attract the attention of not only veteran Aberdeen-Angus breeders, but also every prospective buyer from the Provinces of Canada and every state in the Union.

There are 52 cattle listed; 20 bulls and 32 cows and heifers, consisting of 17 Blackbirds, 7 Trojan Ericas, 12 Prides of Aberdeen, 6 Queen Mothers and the others are representatives of popular families.

Every animal listed has been inspected by a competent judge, for individuality, and its health examined and a test for tuberculosis made by a competent veterinarian. This rigid examination and guarantee by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, through its consignors and members, should appeal very forcibly to every prospective buyer.

A careful study of the pedigrees in this catalog reveals a richness of breeding that should satisfy the taste of the most fastidious. The individuality is fully in keeping with the breeding, thus anyone in need of a good bull to place at the head of a herd will be able to select his needs, and those that wish to add a few good females to their herds or lay a foundation for a herd, will have a sufficient variety for selection.

Never before has the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association put forth such strenuous efforts and spent so much money to secure good cattle for the international sale. At this point it can be stated without hesitation and without the slightest exaggeration, that this combination sale is made up of the best individuals and the most fashionably bred animals that has ever been presented to the public in Chicago. The superiority of the majority of the animals needs no further evidence than their record of prizes won. There are listed champions, grand champions, sons and daughters of champions, and grand champions; animals teeming with the blood that has produced the champions, and grand champions of the past and of those that will produce the champions for our famous breed, and the great shows of the future.

Pages could be written about the merits and richness of breeding of every animal listed, but foot notes have been dispensed with because it would require too much competition of phrases and space to even print the winners of many of the animals.

We sincerely trust every prospective buyer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus will arrange to attend this unique event and thereby show his loyalty toward the generosity of the big-hearted breeders who have been so liberal in consigning some of the tops of their respective herds. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the advancement of the cattle industry.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Milch Goat Record Association will be held Thursday, December 4th, 1913, 2 p. m., Room 3, Pure Breed Live Stock Record Building, Exchange Avenue, Union Stock Yards, Ills. J. C. Darst, Secretary; W. A. Shafer, President.

## Cattle

### STOCKERS IN DEMAND.

Light stock steers and heavier feeding steers of corresponding quality are selling at nearly the same price per cwt. This is unusual and probably due to the idea that corn will be too dear to put into beef the coming year, says the National Stockman and Farmer. Stockers will consume grass and roughage, with little grain, and those who lack corn or are afraid to use it are taking them out to grow on other feeds. The regular feeders will do as they have always done—finish cattle and hogs regardless of the price of livestock or corn. They know that the only way to make money at this game is to stick to it, and when the other fellow can't or won't feed is usually a good time to stick. It is too early for much business in feeding lambs or sheep but they are not going to be very cheap. One big band of western lambs has been contracted by Indiana feeders to cost around \$7 at the feed lot. Probably fewer will be finished than last year because of the deficiency in the corn crop and because the proportion of feeding stock in the lamb crop is smaller than it was then.

### MORE RECORDS BROKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHICAGO STOCK SHOW.

With its \$75,000 offered in prizes and its entries closed, the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held on the dates of November 29th to December 6th, inclusive, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has broken all records in every department in regard to the number of exhibits. Every breed of cattle, sheep, swine and horses will be represented on a much larger scale, the arrangements for the Show have been better provided for, and the great Stock



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Half the Cost—with the  
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With Dumping Caldron. Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scalders, Caldrons, etc. Send for particulars and ask for circulars O. D. It. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

Show of 1913 will go down into history as the most comprehensive, the most complete, the most modern, advanced and up to date of all the exhibitions, wonderful as they have been, which have preceded it. Such a statement of facts as this is positive proof of the importance of the event and how it is regarded by the stockmen of the country.

It not only offers to breeders, feeders, farmers and others who are interested in the live stock industry, a school of analysis but a free and liberal education in everything that a stockman requires, and presents to the sons of these men an opportunity for obtaining that information, and insight to the stockman's business so necessary, so indispensable to them in after years.

Breeders, feeders and farmers who are developing a business of this kind, or who have already developed one, and who have sons ready to step into their shoes when they shall have cast them off, and put upon them the slippers of ease and restfulness, owe to these young men the privilege of seeing the extraordinary Exposition, and imbibing that knowledge, without which they will be sorely handicapped when they come to compete with those who have taken advantage and profited by the opportunities it affords.

Money spent in attending this Show is money invested in gilt edged security that will return interest at the rate of a hundred per cent.

Our classified ads. are selling live stock for our readers every week.

## NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GREATEST AND BEST LIVE STOCK SHOW OF THE YEAR NOV. 29 TO DEC. 6 UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO

Many New Improvements, New Features,  
Thirty National Conventions, Etc., Etc.

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Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p. m.

For Catalog write

R. W. BROWN

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50 SELECTED SHORTHORNS

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For Catalog write

ABRAM KENICK

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

50 HIGH-CLASS ANGUS

Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p. m.

For Catalog write

CHAS. GRAY,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

50 BEST HEREFORDS

Friday, Dec. 5th, 1 p. m.

For Catalog write

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A Season of Learning, Entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows  
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LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

# ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

## MARKET TALK.

The market for the past week has been a slow, draggy affair and while the clearances have been fairly good, prices have been generally off. The top on prime heavy beefs reached \$9.15, but later in the week the same class sold for \$8.75, but they had to be strictly prime to get that money. Medium weight beefs and butcher stuff, including cows and heifers, have participated in the decline. Monday the market has assumed a steadier basis and while prices have not recovered, the market has a steadier, stronger feeling. Thanksgiving usually has an effect on the beef market and its influence is always felt a week or ten days before turkey day, the demand for beef being limited at this season on account of the large amount of poultry consumed. The slump this year, which is noted in the quotations from all the leading markets of the country, is no greater than it has been in past seasons, and with a little cold weather the prices ought to be in normal condition soon.

T. A. Erskine, Runnells, Iowa, had five cars of hogs on last week's market that were sold by Hess Commission Co.

C. D. Dowding, of Macon County, Mo., had a mixed car of stock on Thursday's market, which was sold by Moody Commission Co.

Hull & Miller of Hull, Illinois, the big shippers of that country, had two cars of hogs on Saturday's market that were sold by Hess Commission Co.

Wm. Drewell of Bland, Mo., had a mixed load of stock on Wednesday's market to Hess Com. Co. Mr. Drew is better known as Judge to his many friends.

W. O. Tidwell, a prosperous shipper from Panola County, Miss., had a consignment of cattle on Monday's market to Milton-Marshall Commission Co.

M. A. Carter, a prominent shipper of Macon County, Mo., had two cars of hogs on Friday's market, which Moody Commission Co. sold at satisfactory prices.

H. C. Lamkin, of Arlington, Ky., was on the market Monday with a car of mixed cattle and hogs. Blakeley-Sanders-Mann L. S. Com. Co. handled the sale.

Manisour & Son, of Basco, Ill., had a consignment of hogs on Friday's market to Woodson & Fennwald Commission Co., and were sold at satisfactory prices.

H. A. Loomis, a big shipper of Prescott, Ark., was on the market last week with cattle and hogs, that were sold by Stewart, Son & McCormack at satisfactory prices.

C. P. Jones of Welsh, Okla., was a well pleased shipper to this market Monday. He had in a load of cow stuff, which was sold by Rafferty Commission Co.

G. A. Tenvorde, of Adams County, Ill., was on the market Monday with a car of hogs that sold at good prices through the agency of Blakeley-Sanders-Mann Commission Co.

Daniel McCullom, of Linn County, Mo., shipped in two loads of steers to market Monday, and was well pleased with sale made by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Commission Co.

W. A. Worland, one of the substantial farmer-feeders of Montgomery County, Mo., came in to market last Monday with a shipment of cattle. He can always be looked upon as a con-

tributor to the beef supply during various seasons of the year. The National Live Stock Com. Co. handled his consignment.

W. T. Barker of Know County, Mo., was on Monday's market with two cars of cattle and hogs, which were sold by the Shippers Live Stock Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

R. Vetrick, of Masseno, Iowa, was a well pleased patron of the National Stock Yards market Monday when Long, Harlin & Co. sold his hogs at \$8.00, the extreme top of the market.

J. W. Phillips & Co., big shippers of Washington County, Ark., were represented on Monday's market with a load of cattle, which was sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith at satisfactory price.

E. L. Bowman, of Callaway County, Mo., was a visitor on the Stock Yards market Monday with a load of 246-pound hogs that sold for \$7.92½, by the Shippers Live Stock Commission Company.

L. W. Everett of Obion, Tenn., marketed a load of hogs at the National Stock Yards Monday, receiving a satisfactory price for them. Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith handled the sale for Mr. Everett.

Kemper & Wilson, live stock shippers of Callaway County, Mo., had a shipment of hogs on Monday's market which sold for \$7.70 per hundred by the Shippers Live Stock Commission Company.

Carter Bros., big shippers of Sangamon County, Ill., were represented on the market last week with three loads of cattle. Woodson & Fennwald Commission Co. disposed of the stock at good prices.

W. S. Gray, a prominent stockman and farmer of Marion County, Iowa, had in a car of lambs last Monday to the National Live Stock Com. Co., which made the extreme top of the market at \$7.50 per cwt.

J. F. Burrell, of Macoupin County, Ill., had a car of mixed cattle on the market Monday to Blakeley-Sanders-Mann Com. Co. His buyer, George Solomon, was in charge of the shipment and was well pleased.

George Barte, one of the oldest shippers to this market, of Callaway County, Mo., was represented on the National Stock Yards market last Friday with a shipment of stock, consigned to Moody Commission Co.

A. G. Liston, a popular and conservative stockman of Hughes County, Oklahoma, accompanied a shipment of five cars of steers to market last Monday, which were sold at top prices by the National Live Stock Commission Co.

W. E. Jones, a well-known shipper of Jackson County, Arkansas, had a mixed load of cattle on Monday's market, which were sold above his expectations by Milton-Marshall Commission Company, and he went home very well pleased.

Cook & Lawless, of Paloma, Ill., had a shipment of hogs on the market last Thursday to Hess Commission Company. They averaged 283 pounds and sold at \$8.15, which was a dime above what any other load sold for that day. These gentlemen also had five cars on the market earlier in the week.

J. F. Burrell, of Macoupin County, Ill., was a visitor at the National Stock Yards last Friday. He accompanied a shipment of sheep and lambs to market. His sheep averaged 122 pounds and sold at \$4.55; lambs averaged 101 pounds and brought \$7.55 per hundred. The consignment was

handled through the agency of Woodson & Fennwald Commission Company.

J. B. Elkins, a big shipper and a good friend of this market of Macon, Mississippi, was on the National Stock Yards market Thursday with a shipment of cattle and hogs that were handled by Stewart, Son & McCormack Commission Co.

R. M. (Bob) Woodruff, that genial, whole-souled farmer and progressive cattle feeder of Cooper County, Mo., spent several days on the market after having disposed of five cars of cattle of his own feeding. The National Live Stock Com. Co. sold his cattle satisfactorily. Bob's friends at the Yards are always glad to give him a hearty shake on his visits.

Morrow & Stites, prominent shippers of Schuyler County, Mo., had a mixed car of cattle and two loads of sheep on Monday's market which were sold by Blakeley-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co. and the consignors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the prices obtained.

Col. H. C. Hill, a regular shipper to this market from Milton, Iowa, had in a car of light hogs and a load of lambs Monday. His hogs, 95 in number, sold at \$7.50. His lambs topped the market at \$7.50. Long, Harlin & Co. handled the consignment.

Adolph Fennwald, of Audrain County, Mo., topped the Tuesday morning market with a shipment of 80 head of fat steers, averaging 1,480 pounds, at \$8.65. The sale was made through the agency of Woodson & Fennwald Live Stock Commission Company.

Live stock breeders and shippers who receive a sample copy of the RURAL WORLD are invited to become regular subscribers at the very low price of 50 cents a year. The paper is printed every week, so it costs you less than one cent a copy. Articles of value to both feeder and farmer will be found in each issue.

Seymour Clark, of Moulton, Iowa, was a visitor to the St. Louis Stock Yards Monday. He accompanied a shipment of lambs to market that were sold by Clay, Robinson & So. at \$7.50 straight, the top of the market. Mr. Clark is another Iowa shipper

who usually ships to Chicago that is now patronizing the St. Louis market.

J. M. Horn, of Dean, Iowa, was on the market Monday with a car of sheep and lambs, including lambs at \$7.25 and sheep at \$4.15, with a few out. The shipment was consigned to Blakeley-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Company.

Q. C. Janes of the firm of Janes & Dupue, of Emboden, Ark., came in with a load of mixed cattle, stockers and feeders, which were sold by the Rafferty Commission Co. While Mr. Janes has been a regular shipper to this market for many years, this is the first shipment he has accompanied to market in a long time.

W. V. Murdy, of Moulton, Iowa, a regular patron of the Chicago market, came to the National Stock Yards last week with a consignment of lambs and made a "cleaning," as he expressed it. He was so well satisfied that he came in again Monday with two cars of lambs, and while he found a poorer market than last week, expressed himself as very well pleased with the St. Louis market, and subscribed for the RURAL WORLD so as to keep posted.

Frank M. Rogers, a big shipper of Moulton, Iowa, accompanied a shipment of three cars of mixed sheep and lambs to the St. Louis National Stock Yards market Monday which were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at satisfactory prices. In speaking to a RURAL WORLD representative Mr. Rogers said: "I have always shipped my live stock to Chicago, but the St. Louis market looked good to me, so I came here this week. In the future I will watch the market reports and ship here when the market looks good."

## HIGHER BEEF PRICES PREDICTED.

M. A. Traylor, vice-president of the National Stock Yards National Bank, was the principal speaker last Wednesday after the noonday luncheon of the St. Louis Business Men's League. His theme was the world wide shortage in beef cattle, and he cited actual figures for the various great nations of the world showing how almost without exception the consumptive requirements had outstripped production and were now

### HOG SALESMAN

J. W. Bowles

### CATTLE SALESMEN

J. W. Bibb  
E. C. Chambers  
J. H. Simcock

### SHEEP SALESMAN

A. K. Miller

### CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

ALL TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS ANSWERED PROMPTLY

## Shippers Live Stock Com. Co.

(INCORPORATED)

—Solicit Your Consignments of—

## Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

We Have Experienced Men That Make  
A Specialty of Buying Stockers and Feeders

### National Stock Yards, Illinois.

L. B. BUCHANAN, President.  
J. W. BIBB, Vice-President and Mgr.  
J. W. BOWLES, Sec'y.

### REFERENCE:

National Stock Yards National Bank,  
Bank of Eolia, Eolia, Mo.

### PHONES:

Kinloch, St. Clair 1305  
Bell, East 636

forging ahead of the latter to an alarming extent. Mr. Traylor said that unless conditions are relieved by a general campaign of education leading to increased breeding and feeding by our American farmers the prices of beef cattle five years hence would be still higher than at present and there was danger of meat getting beyond reach of the American laborer.

In this connection he advised the Business Men's League through its State Agricultural Committee to get in closer touch with the farmers of Missouri and Illinois and in every way possible endeavor to arouse interest in "more cattle." The prosperity of these two states and of the city of St. Louis depended upon this.

The speaker also dwelt upon the importance of the National Stock Yards to the city of St. Louis in a business way.

As the direct result of live stock sales at this market a total of \$100,000,000 per annum finds its way to St. Louis banks. From this the business interests of St. Louis enjoy an annual borrowing power of \$200,000,000, thanks to the reserves left in their banks directly due to the sales of live stock at the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

The RURAL WORLD columns are always open to the Business Men's League and will publish articles from their committee intended to increase the interest in live stock production.

#### FRANK TURPIN IS DEAD.

Mr. Frank Turpin, one of the pioneers in the live stock commission business, died Saturday morning at his residence in East St. Louis. Mr. Turpin had been connected with the live stock trade at St. Louis for more than a third of a century. Even before the market was established at these yards he was one of the leading men in the trade. He retired from active life about a year ago on account of poor health. He was 81 years old and a well preserved man for one of that age. Mr. Turpin was raised in Greene County, Mo. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

#### GOVERNMENT WILL ENCOURAGE CATTLE RAISERS.

Secretary Houston, who recently appeared before the committee which is considering the passage of the Lever bill, made the statement that the only way in which the beef supply of this country can be increased is to encourage the raising of cattle by the smaller farmers. He also stated that the reason the smaller farmer is not raising cattle now is because he does not regard it as profitable as the raising and marketing of grain crops. Secretary Houston struck the nail on the head when he pointed to the necessity of making beef production profitable to the farmer if we are to expect any great increase along that line. Too many of the theories advanced for increasing meat production have failed to consider this important fact, says the Kansas Farmer.

The Department of Agriculture feels that the agricultural colleges of the country and the Department of Agriculture have on hand much information that will be of value in placing the cattle business upon a paying basis, and the passage of the Lever bill is being urged by the Secretary in order that this information may be placed in the hands of the farmer.

The Department of Agriculture has quite an extensive program planned whereby it hopes to be of service in increasing the American meat supply. Among some of the more important are the following: First, the establishment of municipal abattoirs throughout the country; second, encouraging the raising of stock on the smaller farms; third, the formation

of co-operative live-stock associations by the farmers of the Central West and also the Southern and New England states; fourth, the formation of boys' pig clubs similar to the boys' corn clubs which have been fostered with such splendid results by the government for the past several years.

If the farmer can be assured of a steady, dependable market for his beef such that the results of his efforts will be a source of profit to him, he will be open to receive all the assistance that can be supplied as to better and cheaper methods of growing and producing meat products.

#### WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Good Hogs a Little Higher—Offerings Fair and the Best Sell Readily—Cattle in Moderate Demand.

##### Monday's Receipts.

Cattle .....	4,500
Hogs .....	8,500
Sheep .....	5,000
Horses and mules.....	1,950

CATTLE—Beef steer supply consisted of 25 car loads. Of the showing there was little to choose from as far as quality was concerned, as there were very few choice steers and nothing on the prime order. There was little done during the early rounds, excepting looking around, and not more than half a dozen loads had crossed the scales until near the noon hour. The feeling was very little better, as it was again plainly a dull market. Even with that, however, advances were reported in places and while the trade was draggy, bulk of the sales were effected at steady to 10c higher prices. There was a fair sprinkling at \$7.25@8.00, but steers above the latter figure were a rarity. A string of Oklahoma natives brought \$7.50.

The supply of heifers, in addition to being moderate, included few good ones and nothing strictly choice. There was a fair outside demand, but packers were again slow and it was late before they got into the market. The bulk of the heifers sold on a strong to 10c higher market, but some of the sellers reported difficulty in getting steady prices. There were few heifers that made \$8 and went above, bulk clearing at \$6.25@7.75.

The offering of cows was only moderate. Market was exceedingly uneven, as buyers were particular about their purchases and did not take to anything readily, excepting choice cows and canners. The medium grades, from the cutters upwards, were about steady, while choice kinds were steady to 10@15c higher. Canners were strong to a shade better.

With one or two exceptions there was nothing on the choice feeding order offered.

Quarantine supply only 55 cars. Yearlings and she-stuff again predominated in the showing and were easier.

HOGS—The week opened with a moderate supply and as there was a good demand the market was active and all good hogs around 200 pounds and over found ready sale at prices that were fully a dime higher than the Saturday basis and some of the sales looked to be more than a dime higher. Plain grade hogs, such as go to the packers, slow sale and not any better than steady, while pigs and lights were 15@25c lower.

A load of choice heavy hogs from Iowa that weighed 292 pounds brought \$8, which was the top of the market and also the top of all the Western markets, as the highest price in Chicago was but \$7.95. The local bulk went at \$7.50@7.80. Shippers and butchers were active in their operations and paid \$7.80 and better for practically all the hogs they purchased that had any weight.

There was another break in the

Cattle Department  
J. W. Sanders  
H. B. Sanders  
F. F. Hunniger  
W. E. Talkington  
Geo. Tipton

Office  
F. L. Ballard  
Clara Lynch

Hog Department  
H. W. Mann  
Mike Daley  
Sheep Department  
D. P. Collins

Established 1872

Incorporated 1890

## BLAKELY-SANDERS-MANN CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants

All Stock Consigned to Us Will Receive Our Personal Attention

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Reference: The National Stock Yards National Bank

## NATIONAL STOCK YARDS ILLINOIS

Phone:  
Bell, Bridge 50.

Phone:  
Kinloch, St. Clair 1041

All Our Salesmen Are Members of the Firm

THANKFUL! For the enormous business we have been favored with.  
**HESS COM. CO.**

prices paid for pigs and rights, the loss being from 15@25c. Trading was slow and values irregular. The market closed with quite a number still unsold. Best lights found sale at \$7.40@7.60, fair grades \$7.20@7.35, best pigs under 125 pounds \$6.40@6.75, fair \$6@6.35 and common ones under \$6.

SHEEP—The trade was fairly active on sheep and lambs, but prices on both were 10@15c under the best time at the close of last week.

The lambs from Iowa practically all sold at \$7.50, which was the highest price of the day, while other good lambs went at \$7.25@7.40, fair to medium kinds \$6.75@7.15, and the culls and poor grades in general at \$5@6.50. Buyers did not sort the lambs very deep, but they did not need sorting very deep.

Most of the mutton sheep went to the slaughterers at \$4.40, while at the best time last week they were bringing \$4.50@4.55, showing a loss of 10@15c. Some of the plain grades sold at \$4.25@4.35. Buyers were ready purchasers of the good fat sheep, but the poorer grades went a little slow.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES—The Southern trade opened up in a good, strong tone and there was a generous attendance of buyers from this section and they were on the market to do business as they were taking a goodly supply of animals and competition from this section was keen, and it looked as though not enough horses of this type were on hand to supply the demand. Prices met with a higher basis and were on the standard with the values the week before last. The market on the Eastern classes of animals is very slow and lower and buyers claim they can't make money on animals selling at the present prices and they are on the market to buy them lower. Prices

are on a much lower basis and the demand is very poor.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250  
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200  
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200  
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135  
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150  
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75  
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275  
Saddlers ..... 150@250  
Plugs ..... 5@ 20

MULES—There was a fair demand for the good quality kinds of cotton mules and prices on these fairly good. There is not much demand for other types of mules at present. Big mules are slow sellers, but in cases where transactions were negotiated prices were on a steady basis with last week. There are a few calls for pit mules, and prices were about steady. Common kinds of mules were slow sellers.  
16 to 16½ hands .....\$160@280  
15 to 15½ hands ..... 100@225  
14 to 14½ hands ..... 60@140  
12 to 13½ hands ..... 50@120  
Plugs ..... 20@ 70

#### PRESIDENT WATERS ON THE CHICAGO STOCK SHOW.

President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, on a recent occasion expressed himself as follows: "The International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 29th to December 6th, is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock. It is the place where all controversies regarding superior merit are settled for the year, and as such contributes more to live stock improvement than any other single agency in America. As an object lesson it is unequalled on the continent. As a means of awakening interest in improved live stock, it and similar shows are indispensable. It is a liberal education in live stock production for any farmer, breeder or student to attend the International."

# FREE PUBLICATIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FARM WOMEN.

Following its policy to aid farmers' housewives the Department of Agriculture has recently issued a list of free publications which apply particularly to women's work. This list is furnished free on application to the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as are the bulletins which it describes.

The bulletins are divided into over 100 special classes, there being sometimes as many as a dozen pamphlets for a subject.

There is one class of bulletins dealing with dairying, while others specially concern butter, cheese, cream and milk. Among the bulletins dealing with milk are the following:

The Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.

Ropy Milk and Cream.

Bitter Milk.

Clean Milk.

Milk Supply of Cities.

The Covered Milk Pail.

Cost of Market Milk.

Lacto, a New and Healthful Frozen Dairy Product.

Bulletins on the subject "Drugs" are entitled:

Harmfulness of Headache Mixtures.

Habit-forming Agents; Their Indiscriminate Sale and Use a Menace to the Public Welfare.

There is a set of bulletins dealing with bees; a set dealing with birds; and another set dealing with such household insects as the ant and the flea. Guinea pigs, rabbits and rats also have each a bulletin devoted to them, and particular attention is given to poultry, under the following heads:

Poultry Accounting.

Poultry Diseases and Pests.

Ducks and Geese.

Eggs.

Poultry Feeding.

Guinea Fowl.

Incubation.

Poultry Marketing.

Pheasants.

Squabs.

Turkeys.

Farm conveniences in general have one set of bulletins to describe them, and Farmers' Institutes another. Hints on how to prepare foods cover a wide range of subjects, including apples, banana flour, bread, cereal breakfast foods, clams, coffee substitutes, and corn. There are 12 bulletins devoted to canning and preserving; while the fireless cooker is the subject of a separate bulletin.

Fruits and flowers each receive their merited share of attention. Annual flowering plants, directions for making window gardens, china asters garden sweet peas, peonies, and rose slugs, are subjects treated in the floriculture set; while the blueberry, grape, melons, the mulberry, the raspberry, the roselle, and the strawberry make up the fruit culture set of publications. Vegetable culture includes bulletins on asparagus, celery, cucumber, mushrooms, okra, rhubarb and tomato.

The housewife who wishes to know about helpful organizations for boys and girls, such as the corn, poultry and canning clubs, may learn about them by sending for the list of pamphlets included under the heading "Agricultural Clubs."

Trees, school gardens, roads, paint and white washes, industrial alcohol, and water, are samples of the wide range of subjects of these publications which the Department will send free to the farm woman on application.

Because of the limited supply, applicants are urgently requested to ask for those bulletins in which they are particularly interested. The Department cannot undertake to supply com-

plete sets, nor may the applicant ask for more than one copy of any publication for herself.

In applying for these publications, first send for the list and then indicate from this the name of the series and serial number of the bulletins or circulars that are desired.

## KENTUCKY NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This is November 10. We had a fine snow blizzard yesterday, snow has drifted this morning; snow is still blowing, but is not coming from the sky at this writing. The last of the garden truck is finished now by this cold spell. We brought in a nice lot of cauliflower as white as the snow. The plants were set out at the regular cabbage-setting time, but not much of it headed at the growing season, only part made nice heads; later, however, the fall rains gave the plants a new start and the first frosts did not hurt the plants at all, but now they are done for. Some of the papers are now telling farmers not to hold tobacco for high prices as the high prices would not be forthcoming. So, many will no doubt be much disappointed. One of our neighbors refused 17c; later he may wish he had taken that.

Our renter came sometime ago for our log wagon. He is fixing for a mill yard now. He is anticipating the building of a barn the coming spring. He leaves our farm to move on one of his own which nearly joins our place, so his moving will not be far. He has proved to be a good tenant, but believe we can find another good man to take his place. There is not much renting done hereabout, as nearly all own their own farms. This is not a place for big landlords. It is a community where one man or family is as good as his neighbor—all look up to each other.

Now, as to sweet clover, will say nearly every mail brings me some word of encouragement as to the sweet clover article from far distant states. They write "Keep up the good work you are doing in writing up sweet clover. You are doing a great good by your writing, as many are acting upon your suggestions for their good." So, will say here, friends, I advised not to sow sweet clover in October, but November, the latter part of it, is the time to begin the late fall and winter sowing. We have always found winter sowing very profitable. The reason we said not to sow in October was this, that if the weather was favorable it would come up and then perhaps perish as the time for root growth would not be long enough to make roots strong enough to stand the winter's freeze. But seed sown late in November or any time from then on is apt to lay without germinating till the early spring growing time and that is what we want. So by the time you read this in print and can get your order off and have same shipped (you know shipments have to have a little time on the road) you will be ready to begin sowing. Remember, also, that the sowing period lasts then till in May of 1914. We say, according to our own experience and that of others, do the bulk of your sweet clover sowing during the cold months, because it's good for the seed. And only surface sow. Now, friends, remember also that the starting of sweet clover growing will put you in better circumstances in a few years. The benefit, however, begins the first year's growth, as it can be turned under as a green manure the first spring, or can be pastured.

Yours for the growing of sweet clover and prosperity.

MRS. J. T. MARDIS.  
Falmouth, Ky.

# SEEDS

## Horticulture

### MISSOURI UNIVERSITY OFFERS FARM COURSE.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri has arranged to give branch short courses this winter for the farmers who are unable to attend the University. These courses are given at any place in Missouri where the local interest is sufficient to insure a good attendance and a successful course.

During the winter of 1911-12 eleven such courses were held in the following counties: Clark, Grundy, Harrison, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Newton, Nodaway, Pettis, Pike and St. Charles. Eight hundred and sixty-two farmers received the benefit of these courses. This year the University desires to extend the work over the entire state. A large number of applications for information regarding branch short courses by the College of Agriculture at Columbia, Mo.

### PROFITS IN SPRAYING.

The Perdue experiment station gave suggestions to a farmer as to methods of cultivation, pruning and spraying, the owner bearing all expense of labor and material, says the Indiana Farmer. The first year he reported no increase in sound fruit over former years, but he said the trees had a healthier appearance and a more vigorous growth. The second year he reported 50 per cent more sound fruit and of better quality than ever before. He is now very enthusiastic about scientific methods in orchard management, and particularly in spraying.

Accurate cost records have been kept on spraying orchards in different parts of the state. These orchards vary in age from 15 to 50 years. Four to six applications of spray were

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,  
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,  
7. 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

# SEED CORN

## Johnson County White.

Despite the dry weather we have some fine seed, and it is not going to last long either. We are now selecting seed in the field and will get more later on while husking the crop. It is our experience that it is best not to shell and ship before January 1, but we are now booking orders at \$2.50 per bushel for shelled, and \$3.50 per bushel for rated seed.

Send your orders soon, or you may get left.  
C. D. LYON,  
Georgetown, Ohio.

made each season at a cost of 18 to 30 cents per tree. It doesn't take very many sound apples to be worth 30 cents.

Sprayed and unsprayed parts of the same orchard present very different figures. It was found that in the unsprayed part 10 per cent of the fruit was infested with the scab, while in the sprayed portion 1.3 per cent was infested. The unsprayed portion showed 5 per cent with codling moth, the sprayed portion 1.3 per cent; the unsprayed portion 30 per cent with blotch, sprayed 22.3 per cent; the unsprayed 10 per cent with curculio, the sprayed .3 of 1 per cent. The unsprayed part yielded 11.1 per cent of sound fruit, the sprayed part 75.7 per cent of sound fruit. It undoubtedly pays to spray.

Stewed prunes, that staple dish of the American boarding house, apparently have found a welcome home in many foreign lands, judging by the large increase in exports from Pacific coast states. Figures compiled at Washington by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that during the fiscal year of 1913 more than 118,000,000 pounds, valued at \$6,600,000, were shipped across the seas. In 1898 the exports amounted only to 16,000,000 pounds.

The RURAL WORLD would be pleased to publish short letters from some of our subscribers who raise vegetables for the St. Louis market.

## MEAT FROM THE SHELL

OR  
HOW TO MAKE A DOLLAR STRETCH



PRICE 50¢



A THOUSAND THINGS  
WORTH KNOWING  
AND DOING



"MEAT FROM THE SHELL, or How to Make a Dollar Stretch," is such a valuable and helpful book that we recommend it to our readers, and fully believe that when they receive a copy and read it that they would not sell it for three times what it cost. Send prepaid with one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, \$1.00. Send your order at once.

## OZARK FORESTS IN OCTOBER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We had a big snow storm here Oct. 26th and 27th. It lay eighteen inches deep on the level and did not all melt away for a week. All live stock except hogs had to be fed the same as in midwinter. The heavy, wet snow broke down a great many mast-laden tree boughs, affording plenty of hog feed during the snowy spell. We are blessed with an abundance of acorns in the woods this year. Many of them will go to waste. The hogs are fattening fast, and will be ready for the market next month. Pastures are green and growing; no killing frosts yet and most of the live stock will go into winter quarters in good condition. There is plenty of water everywhere, and the weather is mild and sunny.

How difficult is the landscape now from a week ago today. Then everything was green and white; now everything is green, brown, red and yellow. How pretty the Ozark forests looked the last week in October, 1913! Green trees in full leafage everywhere, tufted with snow and gleaming with gold and scarlet, and a foot and a half of the beautiful outspread o'er hill and dale. It was a very unusual and never-to-be-forgotten sight.

The brother of the writer has just returned from quite an extended tour of California. He speaks in glowing terms of its climate and scenery; says it is gaining fast in wealth and population, that everything is on the move out there every day in the year, and there is no room for the idler. The price of the better grade of real estate has gone out of sight, and is prohibitive to the poor man except in very small quantities. He says Los Angeles is the most magnificent city on the coast, and the country around Santa Anna, between the mountains and the sea, is a veritable second Garden of Eden—in fact, all Southern California is one continuous park and pleasure garden. The returned traveler says California leads Missouri in quantity and variety of fruits, but when it comes to quality, coloring, flavoring and finish, the good old Ozark hills of Missouri take the cake.

The writer has promised RURAL WORLD readers an article on astronomy, but on account of lack of time and other matters, he has not much opportunity to write for our favorite farm paper during the past long, hot summer. Shall merely call the readers' attention to a few coming astronomical events: The planet Mars will be very near our earth early in the year 1914. Already the ruddy war god is looming with a dull red, sullen grandeur on the northeastern rim of our late autumn evenings, and is generally distinguishable by his red color. You should look about an hour and a half to the eastward of Pleiades, or cluster of seven stars, to find him.

There will be a transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disc in the late autumn of next year. This is a very important astronomical event, and may be seen in very small telescopes.

The planet Saturn's wonderful ring system will be in the best position for viewing toward the close of next year. Shall write more at length on these subjects later on. Success to the RURAL WORLD and its readers.

GEORGE KAVANAGH.

Evening Shade, Mo.

One of the principal by-products of the national forests of Japan is furnished by mushrooms, which have yielded in one year a revenue of a million dollars.

## The Poultry Yard

## POULTRY DISEASE.

## Ailments of Fowls and How to Prevent Them.

Fowls are liable to be affected by a considerable number of diseases, some of which spread rapidly through the flock and kill a large part of the birds. They may be infested by various kinds of parasites, some of which live on the surface of the body and others in the crop, stomach, or intestines.

These parasites are injurious because they take a part of the nourishment which should be used by the bird to put on flesh or to produce eggs and because by their movements and their biting they cause irritation and inflammation of the parts which they attack.

The contagious diseases, which are caused by animal and vegetable germs and the weakness and loss of flesh caused by the larger parasites to which reference has been made, are the most important conditions which the poultryman has to consider in the endeavor to keep his birds in a healthy condition.

These germs and parasites should be kept out of the flock by preventive measures, because disease may be avoided in this way much more easily and cheaply than it can be cured. The aim in studying the diseases of the birds is, therefore, to learn how to prevent such diseases rather than how to cure them.

There are some cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to fowls, but as a rule, when a bird becomes sick, it is better to kill it, because the cost of the medicine and the value of the time required to carry out the treatment are greater than the value of the birds which are cured. Another reason for killing sick birds is that they may be affected by a contagious disease which before it is recognized may spread to many other birds in the flock.

A third reason for killing is the fact that a bird being sick indicates that it is more susceptible to disease than the other birds of the flock, and in order to establish a flock which is able to resist disease such susceptible birds must be weeded out. The greater the number of birds which are kept up on any farm or plot of ground, and the more they are crowded together, the greater is the danger from contagion and parasites, and the more important are the measures for excluding, eradicating and preventing the development of these causes of disease.

## How to Prevent Disease.

It is very important to start right and begin the flock with birds which are free from contagion and parasites, and to put such birds upon ground which is likewise free from these causes of disease. The best way to accomplish this is to get eggs from a flock which has shown no indications of contagious disease for at least a year; avoid putting these eggs in any packing such as chaff, oats or cut straw which may be musty or moldy; wipe the eggs with a cloth wet in 70 to 80-per-cent alcohol, and hatch them in a new or thoroughly cleaned incubator.

The young chicks should be free from parasites and injurious germs of all kinds, and, to keep them in this condition, they should be put in new or clean brooders and permitted to run only upon ground where poultry has not previously been kept, or which has not been used for poultry for several years. Sometimes these directions can not be followed in all respects. If all the available ground

has been recently used for poultry, the fowls should be removed from that part which is to be used for the new flock, a good coating of freshly-slaked lime should be applied to the entire surface of the ground, and a few days later it should be plowed.

It may then be cultivated three or four times with intervals of a week, and finally sowed with oats, rye or other grain. In a few months the greater part of the germs will be destroyed, but it is best to leave the ground unoccupied by fowls until a winter has passed, as the freezing and thawing of fall and spring is more effective than either continued cold or warm weather.

If the eggs must be hatched under hens instead of in the incubator, the problem of starting a clean flock is much more difficult. Hens are liable to harbor parasitic worms in their intestine and to scatter the eggs of these worms with their manure wherever they go. They generally have lice and mites hidden in their feathers, which pass to the young chicks immediately after the latter are hatched, and they may be the carriers of disease germs even when they appear perfectly healthy.

For these reasons the hens which are used for hatching should be selected from a flock that is known to have been free from other diseases than those caused by accidents for at least a year, and the individual birds of which are lively, vigorous, free from lice and mites, and producing a large number of eggs. The hens selected for hatching should be well dusted with a good lice powder before they receive a setting of eggs; their nests should be perfectly clean, should be made with fresh, soft hay or straw, and there should be a box of road dust, or of sifted hard-coal ashes or similar substance, under cover, where they can dust themselves whenever they come from the nest.—D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., in Farmers' Bulletin 530.

Corn makes fat and heat. Oats, wheat, bran and middlings make eggs.

The eggs should be gathered daily and marketed twice a week. The life of the fresh egg is three days. One bad egg may lose a valuable customer. Send all "doubtful" eggs to your own kitchen. Each day date the eggs laid so that the age can be guaranteed.

Broiler raising calls for pluck, grit and perseverance. The parent stock must be strong and vigorous. Care, feed, fresh air and exercise are the essentials for growing a chick to broiler size. The chick must grow from the first day, and continue to do so until the marketable weight is reached. Some chicks grow faster than others, and in such cases the weak must be separated from the strong, so that chicks of only the same development are kept together. Cleanliness is important, especially in the hovers, and sufficient light litter must be kept in the brooder runs in order to induce exercise in scratching for grain.

Post mortem examinations have shown that the death of chicks, during artificial incubation and rearing, can be laid to four causes: First, to heredity or to environment during the period of incubation. Successive alternate periods of heat and cold during incubation are responsible for a very large proportion of abnormalities. Second, to overcrowding in the brooders, resulting in death from suffocation, trampling, etc. Third, to imperfect sanitation, lack of ventilation, sunlight, etc.; tuberculosis flourishes in the dark, poorly ventilated brooders. Fourth, to improper feeding. For the continued maintenance of



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health there must be a definite proportion between the amount of carbohydrates, fats and the nitrogen-containing proteins. The Rhode Island Experiment Station says that a ration wholly vegetable is almost certain to contain a too low percentage of nitrogen, while a ration exclusively animal is very sure to be deficient in carbohydrate.

## POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR.

Girard Poultry Show—Girard, Ill., Dec. 19, 1913. H. C. Rathgeber, secretary, Girard, Ill.

Alton Poultry Association—Alton, Ill., Dec. 10-13, 1913. A. F. Cousley, secretary, Alton, Ill.

La Belle Poultry Show—La Belle, Mo., Dec. 10-13, 1913. L. G. Larat, secretary, La Belle, Mo.

River Valley Poultry Show—Trenton, Mo., Dec. 7-20, 1913. For information address V. O. Hobbs, Trenton, Mo.

Coliseum Poultry Show, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1913. Henry Steinmesch, secretary, 220 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri State Poultry Show—Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11-16, 1913. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Progressive Poultry Association—Mount Olive, Ill., Dec. 2-5, 1913. J. A. Schroeder, secretary, Mount Olive, Ill.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Poultry Association—Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 30-29, 1914. Charles M. Swan, secretary, Leavenworth, Kan.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show at Bucklin, Kan., Dec. 2-5, 1913. For information write C. W. Gresham, president, or Mrs. Orville King, secretary, Bucklin, Kan.

## The Apiary

## HOW TO PREVENT BEES ROBBING.

As soon as the bees can get no nectar from the flowers, they are keen to pick up any sweets that may be unprotected, even pilfering a weak colony of all its winter stores. As soon as early fall comes, the entrances to all colonies should be closed down to two or four inches long, according to the strength of the hive. The height of an entrance should not be more than three-eighths of an inch during the fall, winter and spring, as mice are very fond of honey, and will make their nests in the corners of the hives if an entrance is available.

Many hive covers are not tight, so that it is a good plan to place a cloth or piece of burlap over the frames, and the cover over that. This will close any cracks where robber bees might enter if care is used in adjusting cloth and cover.

If robbing has begun, contract the entrance to one bee entrance, or throw a small forkful of straw over the entrance.

If the bees are gaining entrance at the top, close all holes where they are entering there and cover entrance with straw.

Cloths soaked in a weak solution of carbolic acid and laid over the hive will repel robbers to a certain extent. The best cure for robbing is to prevent it from getting started. Never throw out bits of honey or comb for the bees to clean up, as this induces robbing.

WESLEY FOSTER,

Colorado Apiary Inspector,  
Boulder, Colo.

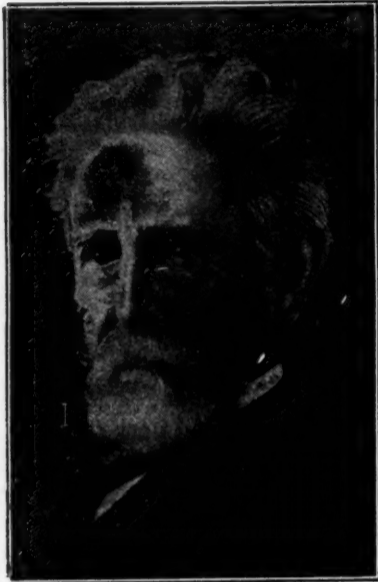
# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum, or three years for Two Dollars—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo. as second-class matter.

If all farmers who raise hogs, cattle and sheep, would increase the number one or two each, the meat shortage would be a closed incident.

That silver lining to the proverbial cloud meets more than its match in the gold lining to the wave from the ocean depths which beat against the shores of Nome, in the recent storm that half destroyed the city. If it is

true that the gold thus cast up will more than pay for the damage done, it may also mean a new boom for the farthest-north town, which was created by the Alaskan gold craze.

Thanksgiving Day cannot come and go without causing the people of this great nation to count their many blessings, and were we to stop and consider them we would not know where to begin.

The Mexican situation remains tense, but with the European governments acting in harmony with the United States and also withholding financial aid, the end of the dictator's rule cannot be far off.

The International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, is one of the best schools for livestock breeding in the world. Readers interested in this great industry should attend if possible.

The present demand for scientifically trained men is one indication of the great awakening to the possibilities of scientific agriculture. Agricultural colleges are everywhere trying to meet the demands being made upon them for graduates, to manage large ranches, to serve in the various departments of the United States Department of Agriculture, as Experiment Station workers, stock buyers and irrigation experts. Recently many men are being used as county horticulturists and agriculturists, and this line of work will grow as fast as trained men are available.

"Most of the poultry products of this country are produced on farms under conditions that render the cost of production nominal. Much of the food consists of waste grains, insects, etc., which cost nothing. Most of the labor required is done at times that would not otherwise be profitably employed, or by members of the household who would otherwise be earning nothing. The farm price of poultry products is largely fixed by this nominal cost of production. Under such conditions, it is only the exceptional individual who can make poultry profitable as a major enterprise," says a recent department bulletin.

The chances of attaining old age are much greater if we live much of our life in fresh country air. Statistics go to show, according to Dr. Dezzo of Budapest, that the fourth generation of the town dweller is unknown; but enough is currently reported to make the conclusion inevitable that the sine qua non of longevity is a certain amount of time spent in the country. The city child is subject to a number of disturbing conditions other than mere absence of creature comforts, which undermine the constitution by throwing too heavy a burden on the sense organs, through which exhaustion of the central nervous system follows; among these conditions are noises, a perpetual round of hurry, and unending sequences of incidents exhausting the attention, to which are super-added the physical discomforts of vitiated air and effluvia from human beings and waste organic products, besides offensive gases and infection-laden dust. To attain old age we have to relieve ourselves from worry, strains and anxieties, withdraw periodically from the whirl of effortful existence, modify our diet, omit the use of stimulants and narcotics, and spend reasonably long periods of time under pleasant conditions in practical retirement. Above all, amusement should be simplified and accepted rather than sought after. Only vegetable and semi-animal foods should be eaten.

## WHERE HELP IS NEEDED.

In an address before a convention of business men a college professor said these plain words: "Farmers have asked why we do not tell them how they can get more for their crops, now that we can tell them how to produce more on their lands. It is already proved we can teach farmers how to increase their crops, but, until recently, the industrial end of farming has been neglected. I never have found a farmer yet who could tell me what he spent in producing a crop. They do not know how to figure the cost of teams, expense of hiring help and the general cost of cultivation. If we can show the farmer how to produce crops for 20 cents a bushel less, we are making for him just that much. It is one thing to grow crops and another thing to sell them. But the problem is all one when it gets down to the basic principles. The question of the shortest and most economical methods of getting produce from the field to the consumers' tables is the big thing after the produce has been grown at the least cost possible."

## PNEUMONIA PREVENTION.

The end of the winter, far from bringing a termination to the danger from pneumonia, in reality marks the beginning of the season when this disease becomes an extremely serious cause of increase of mortality. This is true particularly in large cities. In recent years this increase has become more and more marked and is all the more striking because of the decrease in deaths from other infectious diseases. Pneumonia has been aptly termed the "Captain of the Men of Death," displacing tuberculosis which for so long occupied that "bad eminence." The most important problem before the medical profession at present is the reduction of the death-rate from pneumonia. Considering the nature of the disease and the intense strain which it imposes on the heart, it is probable that the only hopeful outlook for any considerable reduction in pneumonia mortality is through the prevention of the disease. The prospect of a cure for it, in the popular sense of that term, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, has grown less as we have learned more about the disease. While pneumonia is most frequent during the colder portion of the year it is not dependent entirely on low temperature. The disease occurs at all seasons and in all climates. It does not work its greatest ravages in the colder climates, but is rather rare in the cold of high altitudes and is almost never known to occur within the Arctic circle. In spite of all their suffering from cold, Arctic explorers escape this danger. Hence we must assume that cold acts in conjunction with some other factor in the production of the disease.

Pneumonia is favored by lack of sunlight and it occurs among those who are much exposed to dust or who have to breathe the emanations from the lungs of other people. Catarrhal processes affecting the air passages prepare the soil for the implantation of the germ of pneumonia. It is particularly a disease of city life and crowded living. With our present knowledge the prospects are hopeful for the control of pneumonia in the future through prevention. This is of special importance to the individual.

The avoidance of pneumonia is largely a question of personal precautions that prevent the development of the disease by lessening the predisposition to it. Men in middle life, particularly those above 50, must learn during unsettled weather to avoid crowds, especially when fatigued and

when they have been for a number of hours without eating. Late at night, when for any reason a meal has been missed, crowds are dangerous. If this lesson could be generally learned there would be less pneumonia among the well-to-do classes.

The principal danger comes in crowded street-cars, which if possible should be avoided at rush hours. It needs to be emphasized that the danger from overcrowding is greatly enhanced by fatigue and going without food. In a word, the prevention of pneumonia is now much clearer than it was. Like all the other infectious diseases, instead of being a more or less inevitable dispensation it has come to be recognized as due to certain definite factors which can be greatly lessened by public and individual hygienic regulations.

## NEW COUNTY FAIR PROPOSED.

A. Campbell McKibbin, "apostle of advanced agriculture," who inaugurated the movement to organize the St. Louis County Farm and Market Bureau, with the purpose of improving market conditions in city and suburbs in view, has been engaged to address the business men of Kirkwood Saturday night, December 6, on the feasibility of establishing a new agricultural fair in St. Louis County.

P. P. Lewis, president of the State Board of Agriculture, and J. Kelly Wright, state institute lecturer from the College of Agriculture at Columbia, will also address the Kirkwood audience.

Dr. W. C. Gadsby of Kirkwood has taken the initiative in arranging a program of interest, and an effort is being made to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of promoting a county fair within easy access to the people of St. Louis and vicinity.

## CHECK ON DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL DEGENERACY.

There are about fifty thousand persons of unsound mind in Hungary at the present day. Dr. Decsi has drawn attention to the fact that more than one-third of this insanity is caused by drink and venereal diseases. He suggests the following rules for checking the development of mental degeneration at the present day: 1. Prevention of those who have been insane once from marrying. It may be stated as a certainty that many women who have had one attack of lunacy would have remained free from a second attack had they not married. 2. Immediate legislation for compulsory confinement of habitual drunkards, who are the greatest propagators of lunatics and degenerates, and who should therefore be legally restrained from inflicting their own vice on other human beings. 3. Prohibition of marriage by habitual drunkards. 4. Care in the administration of alcohol to women, as this very often makes the offspring a drunkard or a lunatic. 5. General reformation of the marriage system, with certain health requirements. 6. Prohibition of marriage when hereditary insanity exists on both sides. 7. Prohibition of marriage by paralytics, epileptics, consumptives and those affected with cancer. 8. Restriction of the liquor trade. 9. The establishment of intermediate houses, so to speak, where those suffering from acute, but curable, insanity could be placed instead of being incarcerated in lunatic asylums.

Another Federal investigation into the high cost of living promising criminal prosecution if Attorney General McReynolds can find a cold storage conspiracy, got under way Monday, the 24th.

## NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

I am glad that my soy bean talk got friend Canham stirred up, and we want to hear from him again. The last of our soy beans has been fed out, and the June calf, that has been eating them from September 15 up to about the same date in November, misses them. We estimated that there was about a half ton of cured hay on the one-fifth acre, and we fed them to milk cows, the calf and the horses, absolutely without loss. Yields up to 40 bushels per acre are reported from good strong soils, and they should be a profitable crop at even 20 bushels if they can be threshed as other beans are, something I am not informed about. One thing I do know, and that one thing was probably responsible for Friend Canham's poor stand.

Soy beans and cowpeas, containing so much protein, are hard to keep, heating and molding much easier than wheat, oats or shelled corn, and if stored in any quantity, or not kept well stirred, are very apt to heat so as to prevent them from germinating. I have an idea that an old feed lot down in Scott County, Mo., would grow soys that would make mine look like a counterfeit buffalo nickel for when I was down there in 1903 I thought it was one of the finest sections of that great state. Col. Waters, H. J. Waters and I held the corn show at Oran in 1903, so come again, friend Canham.

That same year I saw a very fine barn of soy bean hay near the forks of the Black river in Reynolds County. It was grown by a man named Hunt who had a beautiful farm, and the owner of it was quite a character, noted for his love of birds.

I second the motion that we have but little "poetry," for if "Jim" Riley is ashamed of 180 poems he wrote years ago, any attempts of Agricola's, or of mine, in the poetical way, would make the dogs howl. Rhyme is not poetry, although some people live a long time without finding this out, and those of us who read their efforts suffer in consequence.

These notes ought to be published in our issue dated November 27, Thanksgiving day, and the week after that date I will be at Olney, Illinois, assisting to hold the Richland County Institute, meeting my friends Agricola, Joe Decker, Judge Lynch, and a whole lot more before whom I made an alfalfa talk last February. One of my talks this year is to be "Alfalfa on the Dairy Farm," and that talk will best be divided into three parts: Why—How—When?

"Why" would give the urgent reasons that alfalfa is needed and used on a dairy farm. "How," the methods to be pursued to get a stand, and "When" could be answered in a few words: As soon as you can. The first two parts would really take an hour and a half each, but as I have so many good friends at Olney I will speak less than an hour.

Coming to think about it, we only had some fifty persons there last February, and after I had talked alfalfa one hour they kept me standing more than half an hour longer, answering questions about it. That is what I call a good institute, as the value of such meetings is not determined by the numbers present, but by the interest taken.

Our fodder and corn will all have to be hauled about a quarter of a mile this year, and the boys in casting about for a better means of fodder hauling than the usual sled used have concluded to take the trucks of the Bill Galloway spreader. We did not use the hind truck but made one in half a day from a pair of old binder truck wheels. This truck is only two feet high with the 16-foot hay rack on

it, and instead of hauling five shocks on the sled they haul 10 on the truck.

I have not said much about the spreader, but it is absolutely satisfactory in every respect, not much more than half the draft of other spreaders, easy to understand and easy to load, handles any kind of manure perfectly, from rotten tobacco stalks to old barn yard scrapings, and if I was buying a dozen spreaders they would all be Galloways, even if they cost as much as others instead of only about two-thirds as much.

Corn is not yielding much over a bushel and a half per 144 hill shock and the quality is not good, but I never saw stock eat the fodder up cleaner.

We had some forage poisoning two years ago, and people fear it again, but it has not come. Our veterinary, and a good one, too, says that he knows of no preventive treatment, but suggests that horses be given a rest on fodder, and hay or straw fed for a couple of days.

## PECULIARITIES OF SPRINGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I read nearly everything C. D. Lyon writes, with interest. I note that he is puzzled at the conduct of his spring in going dry after the wet weather set in, and after others which had gone dry before his, began again to flow. While there are many peculiar things about underground veins, I think his case is easy of explanation. His is doubtless a very deep-seated vein fed by surface absorption through cracks in the bedrock. Its supply became finally exhausted just as the rains started again, but the water from the surface has not penetrated to the channel anew yet. It will doubtless begin shortly.

I have been a lay student of springs, and rather a special one this last summer in the regions around St. Louis. One spring which I have known for nearly 30 years flows more rapidly in summer than in winter and more abundantly in time of drouth than in wet weather. It is not intermittent, but just varies, while there is always a good flow. Mechanically this can be explained only by the same theory as that set forth above; but I know a few springs which have a diurnal variation, or a weekly one, and some that are of irregular periods. They are doubtless affected by the air pressure, since we know that the air whistles in or out of some caves in accordance with the fluctuations of the barometer. Thus I know two mere trickles that come out of or past a cavern large enough for a man to stand in; and one can see how the barometric conditions in this cave would affect the flow. Doubtless many springs pass such spaces. The surface springs, of course, vary with the rainfall; and those fed from sink-holes, as many of ours here are, respond to surface drainage, no matter how deep they are. Still there is much that we cannot account for. All spring water is radio-active and exhibits certain attractions; and possibly there are varying conditions of this influence which affect their flow.

Here is a greater puzzle that no scientist has been able to unravel: From drouth a creek bed (in Missouri) may be dry for miles—even the deep pools showing their bottoms. In the fall, several days before the drouth begins to break but always just preceding it, the pools fill slightly and all the creek bed becomes wet or moist. Often the stream begins to flow. It has been demonstrated that this is not barometric. There is not sufficient extra moisture in the air to make it hygrometric wholly, though this may be a factor of it. No upland soil is so affected; but the springs flow more freely, and they may do this for a week before the

drouth-breaking rain. And there are other things: If when Mr. Lyon is in St. Louis he will come out to see me I will show him a beautiful collection of fossil springs which may help him out slightly, but I cannot bring them in to him.

JAMES NEWTON BASKETT.  
Maplewood, Mo.

## THE HESSIAN FLY.

By C. D. Lyon.

My friend Agricola asks me to give the life history of the Hessian fly saying that he "did not know that it damaged wheat in the fall."

Hessian Fly; *Cecidomyia Destructor*; family, Tipu lidae; order, Diptera; a small two-winged fly. The females lay their eggs on the young plants at two seasons in the year, April-May, September-October, the maggots hatching in from 4 to 14 days. These maggots work themselves between the leaf sheath and the stem, near the lower joint, sucking the juices of the stem. They turn to pupae (flaxseeds), from which the adult flies emerge in from 10 days in warm weather to seven months, they wintering in the pupa stage.

I wrote this from memory, as it was taught me by my friend, Prof. F. M. Webster, then entomologist of our station, now in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture, and then verified it from the books, finding that I had remembered my lessons well.

Here, at the southern edge of Ohio, we can find the adult flies at any time after August 25, where fallen grains have germinated about threshing yards, and in wheat stubble, where there are volunteer plants. Again, in April, as soon as the weather begins to warm up, we can find them anywhere that early sown wheat could be found the previous fall.

We get our principal damage here in the fall, as two or three maggots sucking away on a tender, three-weeks-old wheat plant soon drain it of its juices, and the presence of the fly is easily seen by the reddish-yellow look of the plants in large patches.

As the plant grows and begins to branch, or tiller, as it does in warm fall weather, it will be noticed that the original shoot, the center plant, will remain a dark-green color having a kind of grass look, while the maggots get to work on the branches.

When the flaxseed-looking pupae are found, it is evidence that the full damage is over, and that in those shiny flaxseed cases the parents of the spring brood are sleeping, awaiting the call of the warm April sun to summon them to life.

In 1887 we had our first serious damage from Hessian fly—that is, the first in my time—and I recall the fact that in September a neighbor drilled in a 15-acre field of wheat, a good farmer, and a good job. It had the start of all the other wheat in the country by fully three weeks, and while it showed some reddish-yellow patches in October, a warm month, in the spring it was the largest wheat about us. As the season advanced it remained a dark, glossy green, and when heading time came I do not think enough heads appeared on the 15 acres to have made 15 bushels of wheat, and even at harvest the field was a mass of grassy-looking wheat plants, literally alive with Hessian fly, from maggots to the adult flies. My own wheat, sown more than three weeks later, made 22 bushels per acre that season.

This was the most marked case of the kind I have ever seen, but nine years out of ten, in our section of the State, wheat sown before sharp frosts have destroyed the parent flies, is damaged, from a few bushels per acre, to a complete failure.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Disease among horses and mules is proving disastrous in all parts of this county. Many are dying from eating fodder, and some from kidney trouble.—New Florence Leader.

Several fancy poultry raisers here had Judge Gimlin, of Taylorville, Ill., here part of the week scoring and scientifically mating their birds. Mr. Gimlin is recognized as one of the best poultry judges, and he is a most excellent gentleman in every respect.—Monroe City Democrat.

Joe Considine is feeding a bunch of 79 mules on fodder. He keeps a trough full of salt in the pens all the time and sees that the hybrids get plenty of water. He has not lost a mule yet. Mr. Considine says that he is nearly out of the hog industry this fall, only having 297 head all told on hand.—Centralia Courier.

Supt. M. O. Briggs, of the Fulton State Hospital, was in Chicago the first of the week, where he bought a prize 2-year-old Holstein bull for the institution. The bull won the blue ribbon at three state fairs this year, in the 2-year-old class, including the fairs at Wisconsin and Illinois. It cost \$750.—Fulton Gazette.

Hezekiah Parker, of South Alexander, was in Warsaw, Friday. He says corn is short of expectations of a month ago and that most of the farmers must come to town for corn. This is the first time in the history of Alexander township that there was not enough corn produced to pull through the season on.—Benton County Enterprise.

We all occasionally grumble about express charges, but few of us would like to pay the bill on seven coops of chickens which were received here this week. They came from New Zealand and will take part in the egg-laying contest about to commence. The shipment weighed 1065 pounds, and the boat and express charges were \$255.87. Two coops from Liverpool and two from Canada are other recent arrivals for the contest.—Mountain Grove Journal.

Miss Pearle Mitchell, famed as a lady farmer of Missouri, is not the only lady who has successfully operated a Missouri farm. Miss Lucy Frazer, of Center, who is in Vandalla visiting her cousin, Frazer Coontz, after the death of her father twenty years ago, took charge of his 800-acre farm, and managed it most successfully. Recently the property has been divided, leaving her 400 acres, which she continues to look after as well as any man.—Vandalla Leader.

J. W. Barker of west of Minneola was in Montgomery Monday with 152 goats, which he had been pasturing the past summer. He picked them up in spots around about and put them in his enclosures to help kill the brush and sprouts. He says they did the work better than any one could have done, killed them root and branch, and left the pastures clean of weeds and brush. He still has about 45 on his hands, which he is keeping for emergencies.—Montgomery Standard.

W. Burch and Aubra Kirby, of south of town, have had splendid success raising and fattening hogs this year. Already they have sold 172 head of fat hogs this year, and they raised all of them except 13 head. Monday they delivered 83 head of hogs here to F. M. Sires that brought them \$908.00. They still have on the farm 142 head of hogs that they will feed during the winter and fatten them out for the spring market. They have just purchased a large steam boiler and will boil and cook the feed for the young hogs during the winter months.—Armstrong Herald.

## Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
THANKSGIVING.

By Albert E. Vassar.

We thank Thee, Lord, for our existence here;  
The world is good and everywhere is found  
Kind-hearted people who are so sincere,  
That in our souls "sweet peace" and joys abound.

We thank Thee, Lord, for blessings of the year;  
The crops were fair, though some did suffer some,  
Yet as a whole there's much to bring us cheer  
When led by Thee, the Holy One.

The fertile soil, the sun, and needful rain,  
And Thy watchfulness of all of them combined,  
Sustaining man and cattle on the plain,  
All prove thy wondrous love to all mankind.

Thy stars do shine lest dreary be the night,  
With the glorious moon sailing through the sky  
And we've balmy breeze to bring the soul delight,  
And flowers sweet and they do please the eye.

The trees are growing for our builders here,  
And there's streams and seas for transportation of  
The products of all nations and 'tis clear  
How wise and true Thou art, the God of Love.

Ev'n in the earth Thy blessings Lord are found,  
As oils and fuels we are digging for,  
And mineral, too, in the earth abound,  
As well the many kinds of needful ore.

We thank Thee for religious liberty,  
For we may pray and praise Thy Holy name.  
While there were days if some did honor Thee  
They soon were chained or some were even slain.

We thank Thee, Lord, for all the family ties.  
That love abides in the hearts of men,  
That a home's prepared yonder in the skies,  
Where we shall later go, O Lord, Amen.  
St. Louis.

### NATURE STUDIES.

By C. D. Lyon.

This morning, November 2, the mercury stood at 20 degrees, a very low temperature for the date, but at 7 o'clock in the morning the red birds were singing as if it were April, the chickadees were busy in the cedar tree by the east window, and wrens were flying by the little creek. At this season we see a good many stranger birds on their way south, and the other day as I was breaking stone in the road, a yellow-bellied woodpecker, the bird which makes a ring of holes around a tree, worked for an hour on a wild cherry not twenty feet from me.

During the hot dry weather of the

past summer, birds almost deserted us, but they were more than usually abundant along the river and larger creeks. As I came from town a few days ago I saw five mocking birds in the cedars of a country graveyard, and in past years I have seen them there Christmas.

Red birds, blue birds, wrens and a great many other birds stay here all winter, but thirty miles north they are seldom seen, and I suppose that the fact that they stay here is partly owing to the Ohio River.

Hawks and owls that do not stay here in summer are always present at this season, and only a few days ago one of the boys killed an owl in the daytime. It was what is known as a day owl, and was eating a three-pound chicken it had killed in the pasture.

A broad-winged hawk, known as the marsh hawk, comes at this season, and while this bird does not usually kill poultry, it sometimes gets a chicken.

We do not often see the carrion crow or black vulture, in summer, although I have seen it nest here, but it always comes in small flocks at this season and is most plentiful in very cold weather.

I wonder how many of our readers have noticed dozens of small holes dug about corn hills and about the stalks of large weeds during the summer. Skunks dig these holes when seeking grub-worms and one evening about sunset I watched a skunk dig out and eat half a dozen grubs in a few minutes. I once knew an old doctor who kept skunks as pets about his barns and cribs catching them when young, and by a very slight surgical operation rendering them incapable of throwing their powerful scent.

Only a few days ago I saw a large red fox, and last April the boys caught four young ones by digging. There were seven young in the litter, but the old one kept three in one place and four in another, a habit I have since learned is common with fox-mothers.

Gray squirrels have been scarce about here for years, but they migrated this year, and we had them by hundreds the past fall, although they are gone now.

Last summer I saw a white woodchuck, or groundhog, several times. It was a very large one and had its den in a cliff near my potato patch.

I have seen white 'coons, moles, squirrels, field mice and weasels, but this was the first white woodchuck I ever heard of.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

By Myron B.

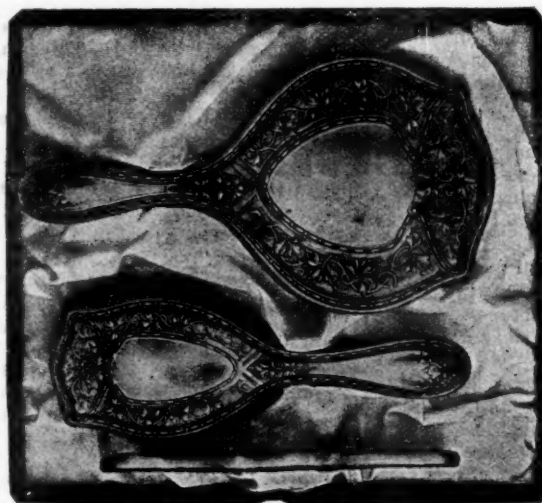
In reading the charming letters of Mrs. Mardis, I am impressed with the power of suggestion as applied to the home, and home affairs. In fancy, we see a smiling farm, rich in true farm values. Clovers hustling themselves to sing a cheerful song. They want to live themselves and help the world along. Alfalfa, corn, which means plenty of cream, butter, delicious hams, fried chicken, etc.

Sweet clover also suggests bees with their golden treat. There is nothing in her letters that suggests failure even in small things. She is too good a business woman for that. We hear only a cheerful song, played in a major key, no minors.

So too work in and around the house, good cheer prevails. I can't believe the drouth struck her as it did others. There still remains that beautiful picture of farm home cheer, amid the desert which so many shiver to think of.

I think her writings a model. We don't all have sweet clover to sell, but we all have something to mar-

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ket, and it pays to not sell a basket of blues with every basket of potatoes.

A clean home and a cheerful one should be the motto of every American.

I am anxious to try sweet clover here in North Dakota. If any one has tried it this far north I wish they would report. I live twenty miles south of the Canadian line. This summer was very dry, with hot winds, which injured small grains. Frost held off until the 10th of September. Potatoes were not dug until much later, nearly October.

We all believe this will be a corn, hog and cow country. Many things are being tried. We matured Wills Dakota Flint, also a small yellow dent. There were many fields of corn raised which ripened 50 to 60 per cent of good corn; dent varies. We believe the flint corn and a fine variety of squaw corn grown in South Dakota is a sure crop here. Too much small grain gets the ground foul with weeds. Winter rye is a success here and great for pasture. Our cows thrived on it last spring. I have seen some nice red clover, also some fine alfalfa. Red top seems to grow wild. Timothy does well on some ground. We ripened nice large pumpkins and Hubbard squash. Had fine cucumbers and the usual northern vegetables, besides a great many watermelons; small sweet variety corn is usually planted late here after all the other crops are in, which is hardly fair. Even fodder is fine. My neighbor had nice ripe tomatoes; another neighbor had ripe wonderberry which are great things for the northwest. I grew them in South Dakota. They are good used in any way and said to be like blueberries.

There are many places on earth to transform into homes, but the famous "Mouse River Loop" certainly has great inducements for homes and health. The Dakotas for health. We have had plenty of fried chickens this fall, too. No better place to raise chickens and turkeys than here. We had a fine turkey for dinner on Nov. 9th, my mother's birthday. She was 80 years old; still cheerful and able to make herself and others happy. We have fine weather here. A great deal of fall plowing was done here this fall. We have plenty of music in our home; also plenty to read; we are great readers and welcome a good book or magazine as friends.

And now may peace and plenty

stand about our board, while we give thanks to Him who gave—our gracious Lord.

Lansford, N. D.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
NOTES FROM THE PARSONAGE.

By Mrs. Annie H. Bauer.

I am writing this time from a small village in Dade County called Cedarville, about five miles from the town of Jericho Springs, Mo. Our annual conference was held at Nevada, Mo., Sept. 17-22, and we were sent to this circuit, which has four points, two of them being four and five miles away, and the other one ten miles distant. We drove across country from Papinville with the horse and buggy, visiting along the way, and had a very pleasant outing, as it was only about 45 miles distant from our former charge.

We reached one of the preaching points on Sunday morning, and was met by a good audience and given a most cordial reception after the Sunday morning service was over. Monday morning we drove the remaining ten miles to our new home and secured teams to go to the railroad, some seventeen miles away, after our household goods, and chickens. We had shipped the chickens on Thursday and got them out home Tuesday night, and the poor things were so glad to get out of the coops and be free. We raised a nice flock of buff orpingtons, and had chicken to eat almost every day from the latter part of July until we moved. The country here is rolling, and the soil is sandy, with considerable rocks mixed in, and the hills and rock reminds me of the Ozarks, though the soil is entirely different to what I was accustomed to, as we had clay soil at home.

The people here are just like "home-folks" though, and I felt at home at once, as I find just the same old-fashioned hospitality and sociability as I was always accustomed to from childhood.

No matter what time of day we arrive at home we are always welcomed, and we are cordially invited to remain for a meal, as they don't seem to think it any hardship to have the preacher happen in for dinner or supper. The farmers all seem to be comfortably fixed, and their wives have cozy homes. I have slept on some of the best feather beds to be found anywhere. One farmer told me

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# Bad Blood

Is a poisonous and dangerous thing. It affects every organ and function and brings about that low condition that predisposes to most diseases and ailments. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA corrects it, and makes pure blood.

they had five big feather beds, containing about thirty pounds of feathers each. We have two small stores, a blacksmith shop, church house, school house, and some eight or nine dwellings in our village, and a number of farm houses within less than a mile from the village. The parsonage is a rambling, six-room house, with some two acres of land, so we can raise chickens and a garden next summer. The church house is a union church house, owned by the Methodists, Baptists and Christian churches, and we have a Union Sunday school, with an enrollment of nearly seventy. I was much amused at Mrs. Menaugh's verbal picture of the duties of a minister's wife. I have been accompanying my husband on his drives to the various appointments most of the time when possible, in order to visit in the homes of our people. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, when we left home, it seemed quite warm, so I took only a light wrap, and had to borrow wraps to wear home Monday morning, and was thoroughly chilled when we reached home. Tuesday we drove out some seven miles to visit an elderly couple who are members of our church, reaching their home just at twelve o'clock. We were treated to a real country dinner of nice, tender string beans, new roasting ears, etc., and had a splendid visit with our host and his motherly wife. I was relating my efforts to fill all my cans with peaches, and remarked that I believed I would offer to exchange my empty cans for full ones with those who were fortunate enough to fill all their cans. So when we were ready to leave, the good sister brought out a big pail full of apples, and laughingly said that these would fill her can. I reached here just as the peach season was over, and although I worked from four a. m. to nine p. m., I failed to fill all my cans with peaches, and had no other fruit of any sort canned, as fruit was a failure where I was this summer. We started home from this farmer's and stopped to call on another family on the way, where we were persuaded to spend the night, and next morning it was raining, so we remained until after dinner, and then drove home through the rain, arriving in time to get a fire started before the arrival of my husband's daughter and two children. Yes, I became wife, mother and grandmother all the self-same day.

The next Sunday we drove out ten miles to the church, where we were to meet with the children to teach them Bible stories, and met some twenty or more, who, together with several of the parents were present. I took charge of all under ten years of age, while my husband was to teach the others. I was discussing the Ten Commandments and asked if anyone could tell me another one of them, when one bright-eyed six-year-old said, "Them 'at don't work can't eat." This called forth laughter from the older ones, but I managed to repress a smile as I suggested that this might possibly be the "eleventh" Commandment. Sunday morning it was a regular blizzard, so we had no

services, and we started home on our long drive of ten miles Monday morning at an early hour, as we had to see about providing some fuel. So you see the life of a country minister's wife is not so idyllic as you might imagine, but there are many pleasant things, which more than offset the unpleasant ones if we but look for them. I find that we can usually find what we look for in life anyway, so I look for the pleasant things and refuse to see the others, or ignore them, always remembering the song a friend of mine used to sing, which runs something like this:

"This life is what we make it,  
Then why should we be sad?  
This life is what we make it,  
Then let us all be glad."

I enjoy reading Maria Thompson Daviess' book, "Miss Selina Lue and the Soap-Box Babies," because Miss Selina Lue was always doing such simple, kindly deeds in a matter-of-fact manner, and giving her neighbors "mental soothing syrup" along with her practical help, and never once lamenting her own thwarted hopes and plans.

David Harum is a great favorite of mine, too, because of its quaint humor, and true delineation of human nature. As he quaintly says, "there's as much human nature in some folks as there is in others, if not more," and I find this true as I meet with and study the people in our work. Jericho Springs, Mo., R. 2.

## Written for the RURAL WORLD. FRESH TOMATOES FOR THANKSGIVING.

By Mrs. J. H. Weldon.

Just before a freeze in the fall, I pick choice green tomatoes, being careful not to bruise them in handling, wrap each tomato in paper, such as is used in wrapping peaches or other fruit. Place them in open crates. I find peach crates well suited to the purpose, each crate holding two layers and are open enough for sufficient air to pass through. Do not put the top on and set in some cool dark place. By picking them out as they ripen we enjoy sliced tomatoes every day until Thanksgiving, or longer if the supply holds out.

I sold fifteen pounds of tomatoes ripened in this way for five cents a pound and could have sold more had I wished to let them go. This is the second year I have kept them this way.

Ordway, Colo.

## Written for the RURAL WORLD. WASTEFULNESS.

By Nettie B. Richmond.

When we review the past summer of great drouth we realize that it has taught us many lessons in economy both to the farmer and his family. How true it is that "poverty is the mother of invention," not only has the drouth caused the farmer to build silos and save and economize with his feed, but we housewives are contriving in many ways to cook and plan a variety of dishes, while vegetables are so scarce; yes, we are learning the lesson not to be so wasteful. Ere long we will learn to save as they do in many foreign countries. I read in the St. Louis Republic that in Naples and Parma, Italy, when tomatoes are made into catsup and tomato paste, the seeds are then subjected to a pressure in a hydraulic press, thus treated it gives an oil which burned in lamps makes a beautiful white light, the oil is also used for cooking purposes, then after the pressure the cakes of seed are fed to cattle and the skins make a good quality of wrapping paper. Then we think about the many other saving devices; my mind reverts to the following which was in

my old copybook: Lost: Three golden hours, no reward offered, for they are gone forever.

Are we mothers wasting our golden hours by talking about our neighbors when we might be helping them to live better lives. Are we cheating the Lord out of the Sabbath day by remaining in bed late and then spending the remainder of the day in cooking a big dinner instead of going to Sunday School and church. Do you men waste the Lord's day by remaining at home from church because the weather is not good when you would not think of remaining at home from your place of business week days?

My dear young people, do you ever spend any of your valuable time gambling, playing cards for any prize? If we do any of these things let us resolve, with help from above, that we will spend our golden hours in a better way.

Bolivar, Mo.

## TO REMOVE PAINT FROM GLASS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: To remove dry paint from glass panes, take the flat side of a penny, Lincoln or Indian head, "heads or tails" don't matter;



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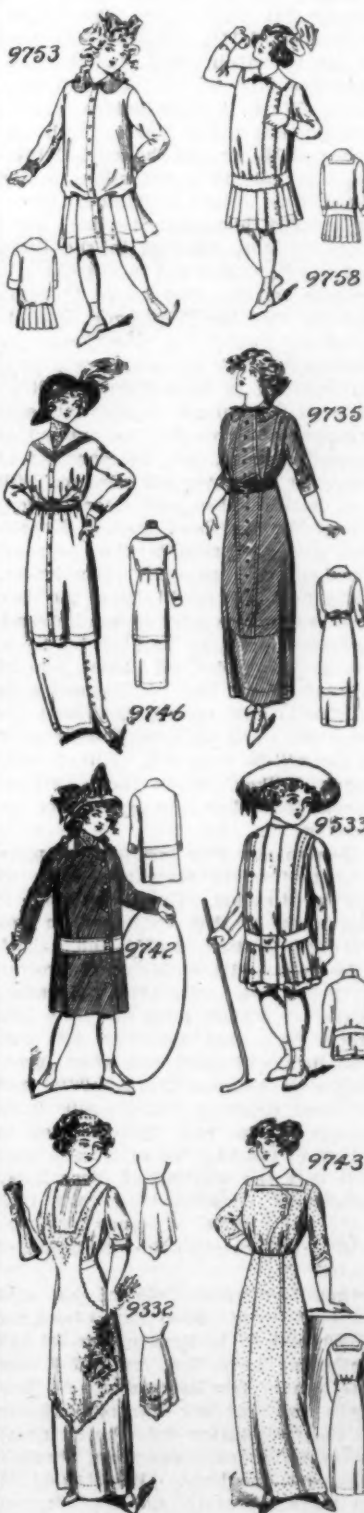
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## Horseman

A four days' race meeting has been announced for St. Joe, Mo., next season, consisting of four \$1,000 stakes and eight \$600 purses.

The presence of foreign buyers in this country at present indicates that there will be no falling off in the demand for trotters to be exported abroad during the latter part of the year for racing and breeding purposes.

Fantastic King, a 4-year-old saddle stallion belonging to O. J. Mooers, died of pneumonia last Tuesday night at Mr. Mooers' stables, one mile and a half east of Columbia. Mr. Mooers purchased the animal from Allie Jones of Kentucky for \$2,150. Fantastic King was known as a "sensational performer."

Joe Maddox, Clinton, Ill., owner of that good speed sire, Elknut, is wintering a number that look to be very good prospects for the season of 1914. Mr. Maddox is very enthusiastic about a two-year-old trotting filly by Amar McKinney and out of a mare by Axworthy, 2:15½, that he purchased at the Chicago sale last winter.

The Mattoon, Ill., Fair Association have fixed the dates of their next year's meeting for the first week in July. And their race program will be enlarged by adding some stake races. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: John McNutt, president; W. C. Hendrix, vice-president; Fred A. Snyder, secretary, and R. A. Owings, treasurer.

Albert Leins, the Danville, Ill., horseman, who recently purchased the richly bred trotting stallion, Wyldewood 46908, at the Boice sale at Indianapolis, now has his new purchase at Danville. Wyldewood is bred in the most fashionable lines, and should prove a grand success in the stud. He is by Admiral Dewey, 2:04¾, sire of the season's great stake trotter, Lord Dewey, 2:03¾.

### L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER

Editor RURAL WORLD: One of the first farms to attract attention as a breeding farm for trotters was King Hill Stock Farm, of St. Joseph, Mo. They had bought of J. M. Leet, partially developed, the bay mare Neva Seeley, and were using the bay pacing horse Wilkie Russell, 2:15, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., and raced and driven to his record by Lew Clark, the farm trainer. At the farm was an untraced sorrel mare, a pacer, from her by Wilkie Russell. They bred Primus (2), 2:29, the first Missouri-bred 2-year-old to trot in 2:30.

In 1913 a Missouri-bred 2-year-old Royal Hall, bred by Tommy Hall, of Carthage, Mo., trotted, at the Lake Contrary track at St. Joseph, Mo., in 2:19¾, the fastest mile trotted in the United States in 1913 by a 2-year-old on a half-mile track. Mr. Hall sold all his horses a year ago this month and went West, hoping to regain his health, which had become impaired by too close confinement in a mercantile business. The colt was purchased and raced by Otto Grigg, and sold by him to the man who brought out and raced the wonderful, little mare, Cheney, that has gone to Austria.

King Hill Farm horses are to be sold this week at the "Old Glory Sale." Among them the fastest son of Peter the Great in America, Capt. Aubrey, 2:07¾, and the 2-year-old colt by Peter the Great, 2:07¾, out of Carpet, the dam of General Watts (3), 2:06¾.

The first 2-year-old to trot in 2:30

that was bred in Missouri was out of an untraced dam. The fastest 2-year-old of 1913, on a half-mile track, in the United States, was out of a mare whose dam is untraced. Now, probably the best-bred 2-year-old colt ever bred in the State will find a new home, possibly on the other side of the Atlantic, and the breeders of all of them are, so far as we can tell, out of the business for all time to come. What is Missouri doing to keep up against these inroads?

One of the early breeders was down on the Mississippi River, with a son of Bismarck. Today he has Millerton, a successful sire and one of the best sons of Allerton, by the records the best speed-sire of his day. Up at Ironton is another son, Echo Bell, that at 11 years of age is credited with eight :30 or better trotters, one of them, Bedford Belle, that with her stable companion, Lulu Luminie, entered the 2:10 list in 1913, undoubtedly the best pair of mares bred and developed on any farm in the United States.

Zombro, by McKinney, bred at Phoenix, Ariz., was brought to Sedalia, Mo., and made two public seasons and at his death Zolock, 2:05¼ pacing, secured to fill his place, now purchased by the Knells of Carthage and put into the stud with Baron Will Tell, son of Baron Wilkes, and McGregor Will Tell, 2:16½, dam of Royal Reaper, 2:11¾. Zolock was bred at San Bernardino, Cal., and is a demonstrated sire of 2:10 speed at both gaits. When Charley Belden, 2:18½, and Sonoma Girl, 2:04¾, both by Lynwood W., one of the good California sires, attracted attention to this son of Guy Wilkes, a Missouri breeder secured him, and he has made three or more seasons in the State and is still owned and in use here.

Carthage, Mo., that began breeding trotters with Ben McGregor, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½, dam Fanny by Romulus, a few years ago, will have in the stud in 1914 Zolock, 2:05¾; his son, R. Ambush, 2:09¾; at least two sons of Baron Wilkes, one out of Maud McGregor, and the other out of her granddaughter, McGregor Will Tell, by Kankakee, and Reexpedition, one of the best bred sons of Expedition by the records the greatest speed-siring son of Electioneer. Springfield, Mo., will have the two best bred entire colts in use descended from Bingen, in Aquillac, by Aquillen, 2:19¾, and Cecil House, son of Sorrento Todd, one of the best sons of Todd, and among the forty or more standard stallions that will be in use will be sons of Kremlin, 2:07¾, Baron Wilkes, Dare Devil, 2:09¾, Parole and other leading sires of the country.

Montgomery City has sent out more 2:10 performers than any town or city in Missouri. Up to the time of his death by fire, they had in use Nutwood Grattan, 2:07¾ (on a half-mile track), sire of Melwood Grattan p., 2:17¾. Oct. 27, 1913, at Dallas, Texas. We shall miss the King Hill Stock Farm, but out 2:30, 2:25 and 2:10 lists will grow and grow faster than ever before. Gratt, 2:02¾, and Nutwood Grattan, 2:07¾, will both appear in the new list of sires in vol. 29 of the year book; in each case it is only the starting of those lists; both have Missouri bred colts that will be trained. Happy Walnut, 2:16½, will keep up the reputation of Prairie Boys.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, that sold his best brood mare, Bay Dixie, for \$1,000, and D. L. Bourne that let the McFerrins have Tot for \$1,250, are both dead. The descendants of Bay Dixie and Tot are annually adding to the reputation of those great mares as speed progenitors through sons and daughters. Bay Dixie did not leave the state, and Dud Bourne

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lived long enough to return Tot to the state before she produced Pat- enter, 2:27, sire of three trotters, and sons and daughters, that are breeding and producing speed.

I am only chronicling the changes that are taking place. There is no part of Missouri that will not in the near future make a better showing than she has made in the past. I do not look to always see the 2:02¾ of Gratt, the fastest bred Missouri pacer, nor the 2:19¾ of Royal Hall, our fastest two-year-old trotter on a half-mile track. The state as a breeding state, notwithstanding the showing she has made, is just beginning.

### FEEDING THE FARM HORSE.

The feed for the farm horse should be of as good quality as that given to higher priced animals used in the cities or on the race track. The question of mode of feeding is an important factor in keeping the farm horse healthy. Most of the hay should be fed at night, when the horse has plenty of time to eat. The hay should be of good quality. All mouldy or musty hay should be rejected as unfit for feed. By selecting only good hay, the danger of heaves is avoided. The most natural grain for the horse is oats. The oats should be well matured and not mouldy. Bran has very little nourishment in it, but serves as a bowel regulator. If a quart of bran is fed each animal with the oats the danger of colic is lessened.

Whenever possible, one should make it a practice to feed the farm horse after it has had 30 minutes or an hour to rest, before trying to digest its concentrated food. In other words, let the farm horse eat a little hay while warm, and after it has entirely dried off, water and grain. During a resting period, feed more bran and less oats. Then there will be less danger of azoturia after the horse is put back to work.

A well regulated barn of modern type is equipped with watering trough in the barn. If possible all horses should have an opportunity of drinking pure water at any time while in the barn, if the horse is not too warm. Some ranches find it a paying proposition to set a pail of water in for each horse before retiring. This gives the horse an opportunity to have water when it needs it the most, while eating the dry hay.

So many horses have injunction colic from eating large quantities of straw during the winter. The horses keep in the shelter of the straw stacks and will not hunt water during severe weather.—C. L. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

### PNEUMONIA AND OVER TRAINING.

The disease most dreaded by trainers and horsemen generally is pneumonia. It has carried off many of the most valuable horses in the land and has no doubt robbed many sires of precocious youngsters that would have made world wide reputations. As is well known pneumonia is a disease of the lungs, whereby the organs of respiration become inflamed. If this inflammation is not overcome the animal dies, and that quickly. One of the most prevalent causes of this disease is overheating in cold weather.

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Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "shoeing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.  
Address: COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,  
231 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 18, 1911.  
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,  
40 State St., Room 43, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologise for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,  
(Signed) C. F. McCAN

Horses that run on pasture are rarely afflicted with pneumonia. When left to take exercise as they please, horses do not usually become overheated. It is when they are "slammed" along by drivers devoid of judgment that the horses become wet with perspiration in the winter time, and the result in numerous instances is pneumonia.

"What causes so much pneumonia among trotting horses?" was asked an old trainer recently.

"The trainers get them too hot. That's all there is about it. I have seen men drive young things as fast in January as they would in July, and then let them cool out in a stall full of draughts, and the cold wind would soon chill them to the bone. Pneumonia naturally follows this kind of treatment. I have been training six years. During that time I have broken many high strung, nervous colts and fillies, and I have never yet had a case of pneumonia on my hands."

"How do you manage to prevent it?" was asked.

"Well, to me it is the easiest thing in the world. I never allow my horses to get hot in cold weather, and on cold, raw days I do not work them at all. I give them only slow work in winter, but a great deal of it. I think this plan is more generally accepted among trainers now than in former years. Light work, long continued, is, in my opinion, the proper way to fit horses for a race. I am opposed to fast work, only for short distances. It often sets a horse back to give him fast miles, and I think many horses that would otherwise have proven winners have failed to earn distinction on the turf because their trainers pumped them out before the races came off."

The number of horse-drawn vehicles in daily use in the down-town district of Chicago has increased by 30 per cent during the last two years. It is estimated that there are daily 130,000 teams on the central business streets of that city. Statistics gathered from eleven cities in various parts of the country show an average increase in licensed horse-drawn vehicles of 40.2 per cent per city in 1912 over 1910.

## THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

By C. D. Lyon.

While the National Congress spent many months working on a tariff bill, all without any visible results to producer or consumer, and is now getting deep into currency legislation that will turn out the same way, while a large percentage of the people of our country are struggling to get a bare living, would it not seem a sensible plan to drop all tariff, currency, war and naval legislation for a time, and pay a little attention to the real needs of the whole people, food and clothing? Legislation for the business and office holding interests has gone on long enough, and what we now urgently need, is a through investigation of the high cost of living, from all standpoints, that of producer, distributor and consumer.

That of the farmer is what concerns us most, but we are not blind to the interests of the ones who put our produce into the hands of those who use it, although we know that in many instances the cost of our stuff is more than trebled between the time it leaves our farms, and goes on the tables of those in the city, fifty miles away.

Whether a National investigation would do any good or not is problematical, as such investigations are usually made by thoroughly incompetent persons, chronic office holders and "leeches on the body politic of the nation," as some one has said, but if a survey of actual conditions could be made by those in touch with such conditions, some means to correct part of the existing abuses might be found.

The farmer of 1913 is confronted with problems that his father knew nothing of in 1863, and while we all know that the pioneer farmers were to blame for some things as they exist to-day, these pioneers builded as wisely as they knew, and probably did the best they could under conditions as they found them.

They had the virgin soils of the prairies and of the great forests, full of the accumulated fertility of ages, soils that only needed to be stirred with the crude implements of the times to produce a bountiful harvest, and that they farmed those soils with no thought of the fact that they would sometime become depleted of their fertility, is to be met with that other fact that we now have to support a nation which is doubled in population, from a soil that has lost fifty per cent of its fertility, to produce crops.

Farmers everywhere complain, and justly, of the taxes they have to pay, taxes which have doubled in fifty years, and in addition to this, the average farmer, east and south, has to pay an annual sum, far in excess of his taxes, for fertilizers, in order to make his fields produce a paying crop.

As the country becomes older, insects and crop diseases multiply, and here again time and money must be spent in order to protect the crops, and in the case of the orchardist or the grower of some special crops a heavy tax is placed upon the cost of production.

The implement bill of our fathers was a light one, but to-day, with the scarcity of labor, even the fifty-acre farmer must needs be the owner of from \$300 to \$500 worth of machinery, to enable him to produce and harvest his crops, and all of this high priced machinery must be replaced in a few years.

With us in the timbered district, fencing the farm was an inexpensive matter, the forests gave the material and abundant labor made it into fencing at a small cost, but the modern fence which supplanted it involves not only labor, but the expenditure of actual cash in considerable amounts.

It was the same with fuel, as a few

trees furnished heating and cooking fuel for a while year, while now, with the timber gone, the coal bill for the average family amounts to perhaps \$40 per year, 300 bushels of coal at 13 cents per bushel, or more than the entire tax on the 100-acre farm.

The farmer is entitled to the best in the land, but admitting that he has a telephone, takes a daily paper and four or five other papers, dresses better than his father did, and has better things in his home for the use of his family, all of these things take money, and are justly to be added to the cost of production over that of fifty years ago.

To go no further into the matter at present, we have increased taxes, fertilizers, cost of fighting insects, implements, fencing, fuel, telephones, newspapers, etc., seven things to pay cash for, that were not to be calculated on in 1863.

## SWEET CLOVER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Replying to friend Agricola's remarks in RURAL WORLD Nov. 13, will say I would not advise any one to sow 5 acres of sweet clover myself if it is not known to grow in the neighborhood. But I would say try it in a smaller way. But one thing certain if lime is needed on any farm to make sweet clover grow then the best thing you can do is to get the lime; the lime is not very costly and it will not be money thrown away, because the lime will be just that much to the good for that land. And here again I would say: Friend A. says if we must lime land we might as well sow alfalfa. Well, now, there is a difference that in our mind is very important. We can let stock graze on sweet clover from early spring till late in the frosty season, but no danger will result. Now if stock gets over the fence on an alfalfa field, first thing you know death to some valuable animal is the result. Had that creature got over the fence in sweet clover instead there would have been no harm. One of our near neighbors lost a very good cow; she came where she had no business, that was on our nice alfalfa field; no one saw her till she had eaten too much, but it killed her. The neighbors had sweet clover also, also alfalfa, but the cow was not permitted to be on the alfalfa. You know she just did like Eve in the Garden of Eden—she was tempted and ate the forbidden fruit. She could not give Adam part of the fruit; she didn't know how. So this point is a strong one in favor of making an effort to grow sweet clover even if it takes lime. But all land does not have to be specially coaxed to grow sweet clover. Another point in favor of the sweet clover is this: Sweet clover can be sown on very rough land indeed and bring just as much feed as good land, by making that rough land (which was probably thrown away) very profitable. Because you know that very steep hillside land and rough knolls and knobs are just excellent as sheep and cattle, mule and horse pastures, provided you can get food to grow on them, and goodness knows many just such rough places are now, because of sweet clover, being used. There is land of this description in nearly every state, and you that have it wake up and make use of it. You would not recommend such rough land for alfalfa, would you? No, surely not, as you want to raise alfalfa where you can get with the mower, don't you? Alfalfa is fine; we grow it, too. But sweet clover, in spite of all that, cannot be downed. Sweet clover fills a great and crying need of restoring worn land and giving much food value.

And yet another point in favor of

sweet clover is this: Who cares to tear up an alfalfa field in a year or two? Sweet clover does surely make the ground in fine condition for alfalfa culture and for the production of other crops. If we want to cultivate the land after two years of sweet clover, it is easily done, as the root dies in time for fall plowing. I have watched the ground plow just splendidly after sweet clover; the soil just looks good enough to grow most anything.

We are a friend to alfalfa; we have it on both our farms. We cut a bumper crop this summer on our oldest field. We have not taken any from that lot as yet. We have mammoth red clover hay, timothy hay, yellow clover hay, timothy hay, yellow bloom sweet clover hay and alfalfa hay. See, we give our stock variety.

The thing for you people to do is to try in the right way to succeed on land that seems a little stubborn like. Do like the friend I told you about. Yes, to be sure, it takes money, but did you ever see anything happen worth while without money or without effort? If one has not much money to experiment with then get a start in a small way; \$5 will bring results, or even \$1. One is not expected to spend a fortune to begin with if he hasn't got it. One way is to do like our friend. Get the seed no matter how little, even a quarter sample will be better than no attempt; get a small patch of ground (remember this is for land that does not respond ordinarily); a part of this use lime in some shape on it three or four weeks before sowing the clover; sow the clover this winter; get inoculation somewhere near you or buy it; we mean sweet clover soil. Put this soil where you expect to sow the sweet clover and sow the clover on this on a scrap of land; manure and lime the land; then sow the clover and you surely will succeed. This trial need cost you no more than a dollar. After a little patch has been started, let it seed, and more will grow. You can then from this trial patch get a bigger field started; broadcast this soil from this patch to other places where you want sweet clover, and we think you will have room to think you are glad you tried a little hard.

There is limestone land in the Ozarks; to those we say sow sweet clover; don't coax the land, just sow the clover and we think sweet clover you will get.

If you folks could see and know how much change is going on here on account of sweet clover you would not just read and quit on that—no, you would get the quickest kind of a hustle on you; you would want sweet clover grass to grow under your feet and under the feet of your stock, too. I can talk sweet clover with a good will, because something good is coming from it all the time, and the good is spreading, spreading, spreading, not like wildfire; oh, no, only natural, which is slow like. But we are content because we know slow growth is sure growth. Why, friends, you surely can see I mean these talks for your good now more than mine, as we have it all over our farms, it is helping us on every side, but the fact still remains, many others need it for their own good. Yours for prosperity and happiness. MRS. J. T. MARDIS.

At the International Dry Farming Congress held recently at Tulsa, Ok., Mrs. Ada Slater was awarded first prize for being the best breadmaker. Mrs. Slater is one of Macon county's products. She is the daughter of C. L. Phipps, who moved to Oklahoma with his family in 1901.—Macon (Mo.) Times-Democrat.

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## THE LIMIT NOT YET REACHED

(Continued from Page 1.)

ties, including freight congestion, car supply, deterioration in transit, extension of the practice of pre-cooling of perishable and other special services.

Third. City Marketing and Distribution Investigations, involving a study of the uses and limitations of farmers', municipal, wholesale and retail market houses, systems of city distribution, the promotion of direct dealing between producers and consumers by parcel post, express and freight.

Fourth. Study and Promulgation of Market Grades and Standards; a consideration of sizes and suitability of packages and containers, methods of preparation of perishable products and the ultimate establishment, so far as practicable, of official market grades and standards for farm products.

Finally, Co-operative Production and Marketing Investigations. The Department has done much work in this field through various agencies. It has established standard cotton grades and has practically completed its standard corn grades. It has given much attention to the cold storage problems, to the packing and handling of perishable fruits. It is convinced, as you are, of the existing chaos and of the consequent wastes—waste resulting from faults on the part of the farmer in the growing and handling of his products; waste resulting from the machinery of distribution, including physical equipment and physical handling; waste resulting from the manipulation of those middlemen who perform no clearful, useful and necessary service, and waste resulting from ignorance on the part of the consumer and of the producer of the character of the product which is placed on the market. The producer of any product is entitled to receive an exact price for the specific product which he offers, and the consumer is entitled to receive just the commodity he thinks he is paying for.

In most countries where alfalfa succeeds, corn is not a success, and either the alfalfa must be shipped to the corn or the corn brought to the alfalfa. In Missouri both of these crops have been grown on the same farm. When fine grass pastures are added, the ideal conditions for successful stock raising are realized.—Mansfield Mirror.

# FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**  
 Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.  
 Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.  
 Sec'y.—Miss Ives Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—  
 COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

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## LOCAL UNIONS MUST HAVE ANNUAL MEETING DEC. 6.

Article 2, Sec. 9, of the National By-Laws says: "The officers of a local Union shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, lecturer and business agent. The official term shall be twelve months, and the annual election shall be held by ballot in December of each year."

### Every Member Must Go.

We want every member to attend that meeting and see that his 1914 dues are paid and SENT IN, and he will receive his 1914 membership card unless he has already received it.

### National Delegate.

Art. 6, Sec. 2, says: "The National Union is the great combining organizing and educating force, and shall consist of its officers, standing committees and representatives from the local Unions. Every local Union shall be represented by its president, vice-president or secretary."

Be SURE to elect one of these three officers as your delegate to our national meeting, sign and send in his credentials to the Farmers' Equity Union, AT ONCE. Every delegate must bring credentials signed by the president and secretary of his local Union.

### Visiting Delegates.

We want 500 visiting delegates from our local Unions in our national meeting December 17th. They must have their 1914 cards to admit them. They will have the right to speak once on any and all questions before the convention.

This conference of our leading, progressive workers will be one important feature of our national meeting in Kansas City. Write out a number of questions for the QUESTION BOX. Come December 16th and be present at the three sessions the 17th and the three sessions the 18th.

Then on December 19th we will go through the packing plant conducted by our live stock commission firm.

Come prepared to stay in Kansas City THREE DAYS. IT WILL PAY.

C. O. DRAYTON, President.

### THANKS TO GOD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "God doeth all things right." We are thankful this Thanksgiving time for what God has done for us and how grateful we feel for the plan of Equity, "direct from the hands of God to us," eliminating the cold-hearted selfishness of man.

In the summer the ice men COMBINE to raise the price of ice. The consumers suffer. In the winter the coal men COMBINE to raise the price of coal. Isn't it about time the consumers COMBINE to prevent these hold-ups? God surely did not place the coal in the bowels of the earth to make a few men rich to the injury of the many Equity teaches more closely connection with God, that we may live and grow directly under His guidance. We thank God for this.

We come with thanks for the great apple crop that God has given us. The apples produced this year in the United States if placed in barrels would build a column sixty miles high, if the barrels were placed one upon the other, and all the railroad trains and

all the vessels of the country would not be able to haul them in a single shipment. Another authority says the size of the apple crop this season equals a wall of apples 12 feet high extending almost the distance from Chicago to New York.

We thank God for these good gifts, together with many, many others, and hope for greater, closer, more real, connection between God and all of us.

With greater Equity principles we will get our apples direct from the farmers' orchards instead of through middlemen who exact toll from each. May we all try harder to advance the plan that will aid all of us, and not be too free to support the plan that has already robbed us of millions, robbed us of good living, robbed us of justice.

With courage, patience and industry we know we can gain our rights through the plan of Equity co-operation. President Drayton is making a good fight. Let us aid him. Let us support his efforts. V. I. WIRT. Illinois.

## REPORT OF CENTRALIA LOCAL

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been slow to give a report of our last two Equity Union meetings, for October and November. I must say they were not so well attended as we would have liked. In October we had 32 farmers present and enrolled one new member. November 1 there were not so many in attendance as on October 5th, but we got one new member with a promise of some more at our next meeting.

Now we want to work for a big meeting December 6th. This will be the meeting for the election of officers and the day to pay our National dues. Let every member be present and come prepared to pay their dues of \$1.00. Don't forget the date—Dec. 6th. Now, brother farmer, your excuse for staying away from our meeting is you are busy. This may be, but it will pay you to spend one-half day in each month to attend these meetings.

My neighbor on an adjoining farm saved \$14 on one small bill of wire fencing by buying through the Equity Union than if he had bought from a local dealer. It is not on fencing alone, but on every article you buy through Equity you make a saving. Come to our next meeting. We have prices on clover seed, also have sample.

Centralia, Ill. GEO. O. WILSON.

## THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In thinking of our national convention which will convene at Kansas City, December 17th to 18th, and will be the third convention held by the F. E. U., Indiana has never been represented but once and only by one delegate. Now, how can members expect to know anything about their unions if they stay at home and depend upon one delegate to look after the interest of our state in one of the best organizations for the farmer in the world. If you want to know how it is being run and have a hand in the managing of its affairs, send a delegate to Kansas City instructed. Don't sit at home and knock on the national union, but

go and help to build it up, or if you would rather support beef steak trust, grain trust and other trusts, you would better attend the national convention, but by all means attend one of the others. Our western brothers will attend this convention and do all they can for you, but why not Indiana send delegates from every local?

T. L. LINE.

## LECTURE DATES OF PRESIDENT DRAYTON.

Stamford, Neb., Nov. 28th.  
 Red Cloud, Neb., Nov. 29th.  
 Bloomington, Neb., Dec. 1, 2:00 p.m.  
 Naponee, Neb., Dec. 1, 7:00.  
 Oxford, Neb., Dec. 2, 2:00.  
 McCook, Neb., Dec. 3, 2:00.  
 Haigler, Neb., Dec. 4, 2:00.  
 Yuma, Colo., Dec. 5, 2:00.  
 Akron, Colo., Dec. 6, 2:00.  
 Culbertson, Neb., Dec. 8, 2:00.  
 Endicott, Neb., Dec. 9, 2:00.  
 Greenville, Ill., Dec. 13, 2:00.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

(Adopted by the National Union in Chicago, Dec. 19, 1912.)

Article 1, Section 1: Name and Membership.—This organization shall be known as the Farmers' Equity Union. It shall consist of farmers, editors, teachers, preachers and other educators who favor the accomplishment of the purpose of this union, and who shall be accepted therein according to the prescribed rules of receiving members.

Sec. 2: Objects.—The objects of this union are to promote intelligence, morality, sociability and fraternalism among its members, and to secure fair dealing in all the business relations of farm and mercantile life, and its purposes are fully set forth in the articles of incorporation, the chief of which is co-operation in buying and selling all products of the farm and all machinery, groceries, dry goods, clothing and every household necessity. Co-operation to the advantage of all our members is our chief object. The work of this organization shall be strictly educational.

Article 2, Section 1: Organized forms or units are local and district unions, and a national union, which is the supreme head of this organization.

Article 3, Section 1: Local Unions.—Local unions shall consist of farmers and others heretofore specified, accepted into the union according to its rules and usages.

Sec. 2: Exclusive Control.—Each local union shall have exclusive control of its own business and affairs, and may adopt by-laws not in conflict with those of the National Union.

Sec. 3: How to Organize.—To organize a local union, at least ten persons qualified for full membership may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into a local union, by paying an entrance fee of \$2.00, signing an application for a charter, electing the officers required and making due report to the national secretary with remittance of \$2.00 for each member. Or, if possible, a commissioned organizer should be called to organize.

Sec. 4: Entrance Fee.—Every person joining this union as a regular member shall pay an entrance fee of \$2.00. This \$2.00 shall be sent to the national secretary by the local union secretary, and shall be used for the promotion, spreading and building up of the organization. Every member joining shall be induced to become a subscriber to the agricultural paper agreed upon by the Board of Directors as our official promoter and medium of exchange.

Sec. 5: Dues.—Every regular member shall pay the national union \$1.00 a year dues, payable in advance Nov. 1st of each year. Local Unions shall fix their own dues.

Sec. 6: Special Members.—Special members are the wives and minor sons and daughters of regular members, over 14 years of age. They are admitted free and only pay local union dues of 5 cents per month. They shall have the same vote as regular members.

Sec. 7: How Charters are Granted.—On receipt of an application for charter by a properly organized local union, accompanied by the entrance fee of \$2.00 for each member, the national secretary shall make proper record thereof under the name chosen by the charter members and the next consecutive local union members, and shall transmit to the secretary thereof a charter duly and properly executed and attested by the seal of the national union, and ten copies of the constitution and by-laws.

Sec. 8: Demits.—Any member in good standing wishing to change his or her membership may by paying up all arrears and by a majority vote of his or her local union, be granted a demit for that purpose, of which transfer the local union secretary must notify the national secretary at once.

Sec. 9: Officers.—The officers of a local union shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, lecturer and business agent. The official term shall be twelve months, and the an-

nual election shall be held by ballot in December of each year. All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 10: Time of Meeting.—The first Saturday of every month is Farmers' Union Day, and every member is under obligation to quit work and take his family to the meeting at 2 p. m. in October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and at 7:30 p. m. in May, June, July, August and September. Provided local unions may change the time of their meetings.

Sec. 11: Committee on Program.—The President shall appoint a committee on program of music, declamations, readings, recitations, debates, papers and speeches for each meeting. The local union shall be a regular farmers' club, promoting the intelligence, morality and every social interest of the farmers and their families.

Sec. 12: Duties of Officers.—The President shall preside at all meetings, shall maintain due decorum, and see that the laws of the union are enforced. He shall fill all official vacancies by appointment pro tem in each meeting.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in his duties when called upon, and in the President's absence he shall perform the duties of that station. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary shall preside at all local meetings.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of the local union, including in the minutes of each meeting, a statement of all payments of money by the members at that meeting. He, or she, shall keep a correct list of the members, showing date of joining, who are regular and who are special members. He, or she, shall keep a day book account with the local union, showing receipts and expenditures, and make a report of the same in open meeting once each month, showing balance in the treasury. He, or she, shall also keep a ledger account with each member, giving him credit for each payment made to the Union. He, or she, shall collect all the entrance fees and forward the same to the National Secretary with any and all subscriptions for the official paper. It shall be his or her duty to collect regularly and promptly all dues from both regular and special members. He, or she, shall deposit all money received in a bank, and pay out no money except by bank draft or check. Before entering upon his or her duties he shall give a good and sufficient. The compensation of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be fixed by each local.

The business agent shall work for co-operative buying and selling by the members. The lecturer shall be the chairman of the committee on program each month. He shall see to it that teachers, professors, editors, lecturers and educators are invited to address the union meetings. Corn shows, debates, lectures and declamation contests are recommended to keep up interest.

Sec. 13: Five members a Quorum.—Five regular members must be present to constitute a quorum, provided every members has been notified.

Sec. 14: Special Meetings.—The President or Secretary may call a special meeting of the local union. The President shall call a special meeting at the request of ten or more regular members, but all regular members must be notified of the meeting, its time, place and object or objects. Only business mentioned in the call can be transacted.

Sec. 15: Not a Lodge.—This is not a lodge or secret society with ritual, pass words and grips, and shall not be in the future. But all the business councils and transactions shall be private and kept by the members as a protection to the business interests of the union.

Article 4, Section 1: Offenses.—Local unions shall have power to deal with their members for offenses against the union, and shall be governed by the rules usually applied in such cases. In case of conviction to be determined by a vote of guilty or not guilty, punishment may be reprimand, suspension or expulsion, also to be determined by a majority vote, voting first upon the severest penalty. If that fails to carry, then on the next, and so on until the penalty is fixed. If no penalty is fixed, the President shall dismiss the case. Suspension shall not exceed three months and the National Secretary must be notified of expulsion. Appeal may be taken by either side to the National Board of Directors, and their decision shall be final.

Sec. 2: Non-attendance and Arrears.—Officers neglecting to attend meeting twice in succession will be sufficient cause for the union to vote on declaring the office vacant, the majority to decide. No member shall have a right to vote in any meeting nor to attend a private meeting who is in arrears for dues or fines. Any member in arrears may be reinstated by paying up in full, provided he is not more than six months behind, in which case he must come in as a new member.

Sec. 3: Equity Exchange.—As soon as practical, each local union shall organize an Equity Exchange. Only members of the Farmers' Equity Union shall be allowed to take stock. The shares shall be \$25 each, and the limit four shares. The Exchange shall be chartered by the state in which it is located. All farm produce, including live stock, may be shipped out. Coal, flour, feed, salt, cement, fertilizer, twine, fencing, groceries, machinery, etc., may be shipped in. All shall be bought and sold on a safe margin. A board of five directors shall have charge of the business and shall hire a good manager. Out of the gross earnings shall be paid

the running expenses, \$1.00 per annum for each regular member's national dues, providing he is a stockholder, and not over 5 per cent dividends shall be declared on the stock subscribed. The running expenses and national dues must come out of the gross earnings as elements of cost. All earnings over this shall be net earnings, and shall be prorated among the stockholders according to the amount of patronage given both in buying and selling during the year. The net earnings shall be figured as a per cent of the entire business transacted during the year. If you have transacted one hundred thousand dollars of business and have five thousand dollars net earnings, you have five per cent net earnings to prorate, and each shareholder whose patronage amounted to \$500 in the year would receive \$25 in cash for his patronage. Those whose patronage amounted to one thousand dollars would receive fifty dollars, etc., provided nothing shall be paid back to any one until he has four shares, the limit. Pay him shares instead, and increase the capital of the Exchange. Pay non-members as much for their produce as members, and sell to them as cheaply, but give them no part of the bonus per cent until they become members and stockholders. The Exchange will handle every member's produce and merchandise at actual cost giving back all profit. It will make a difference between members and non-members. You bid for members, stockholders and for patronage. You bring a large volume of trade together to one center, which reduces expenses and insures success. You knock out the profit system, which is a robber system, and introduce the co-operative system, which is the salvation of the farmers and all wealth producers. The directors shall not declare over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed.

**Article 6, Section 1: National Union.**—As the national union is the supreme head, the parent organization, and every local is a child, the parent organization must receive liberal financial support from every local union, with which to carry on a continual campaign of organization and education, so absolutely necessary for the growth and life and success of this grand movement among seven million farmers and their families.

**Sec. 2: Representation in National Union.**—The National Union is the great combining, organizing and educating force, and shall consist of its officers, standing committees and representatives from the local unions or Equity Exchanges. Every local union shall be represented at the National Convention by its president, vice-president or secretary-treasurer of either the union or the Board of Directors of the Equity Exchanges, these representatives being expected to represent every material agricultural interest of the country, including grain, live stock, dairy products, wool, cotton, fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc.

**Sec. 3: Meetings.**—The National Union shall meet annually in December or January at a precise time and place fixed by the National Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the National President or the National Board of Directors. Only subjects embraced in the call for special meetings shall be considered at such meetings and the National Secretary shall notify every local secretary, sixty days or more before said special meeting.

**Sec. 4: Officers.**—The officers of the National Union shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-President and six Directors, one from each State in which this Union is now organized, each to serve four years, except as here elected, two to serve four years, two to serve three years, and two to serve two years. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be employed by the National Board of Directors. The National President and National Vice-President shall serve for one year.

**Sec. 5: Duties of Officers.**—The National President shall give his whole time and very best efforts to spreading and building up the Union. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the National Union. He shall have supervision of the work of the union in the absence of the National Board of Directors. He shall inaugurate, superintend and carry on a continual campaign of organization and education with a view to organizing and building up local unions and Equity Exchanges. The Vice-President shall be a regular member of the Board of Directors, and shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or incapacity for any cause. The duties, bond and compensation of the National Secretary-Treasurer shall be prescribed and fixed by the Board of Directors.

**Article 7, Section 1: Board of Directors.**—The National Board of Directors shall engage national lecturers and organizers together with all assistants required by the officers incident to proper conduct of the work of the National Union and the proper development of the organization.

**Sec. 2: Meetings.**—The Board of Directors shall meet from time to time as they deem necessary. The President may call meetings of the Board of Directors or upon the written request of three members of the Board he must call a meeting. Three shall constitute a quorum, provided every member has been notified.

**Sec. 3: The Board of Directors** shall be a standing committee, to revise and recommend changes in the constitution and by-laws, provided they shall receive and consider any change or

changes recommended or suggested in writing by a local union and shall only have power to recommend changes to the national meetings for its action.

**Sec. 4: Changes in the constitution and by-laws** may be made by a majority vote of the National Union in the annual meeting or at special meetings called for that purpose.

**Sec. 5: Official Salaries.**—Members of the Board of Directors shall be compensated only for such time as they are actually in the service of the union, at the rate of \$3.00 per day and necessary traveling expenses. The National President shall receive \$1,000.00 per annum and all expenses necessary for traveling and organizing purposes. The salary of the National Secretary shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

**Sec. 6: Official Paper.**—The Farmers' Equity Union shall not publish an official paper, but its Board of Directors is empowered and authorized to contract with a reliable agricultural paper for not exceeding five years as a medium through which to reach every member and local union economically and effectively.

**Initiative and Referendum.**—Twenty per cent of the entire membership of this union may petition the National President to submit to a referendum vote any measure to be made a law or asking the recall of any national officer. Upon receipt of such petition the National President shall submit the same to a vote of the entire membership, naming the date for such a vote not less than thirty or more than sixty days after receiving such petition, and if a majority of the members vote for such measure or recall, the President shall immediately declare the same to be in force.

#### BY-LAWS.

**Article 1, Section 1: General Provisions.**—Every effort must be made to organize and build up local unions and Equity Exchanges for co-operative buying and selling. The official paper or medium of communication, the text-book and the organizers, lecturer and National Officers must all combine their efforts in this one direction. Every member is expected to be an organizer and an educator.

**Sec. 2: Women owning farms** may become regular members.

**Sec. 3: Every person handling Equity money** shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond and to make a monthly financial statement. All money must be banked before being paid out.

**Sec. 4: Any lady who is a regular or special member** may be eligible for secretary and treasurer for a local union or of the National Union.

**Article 2, Section 1: The discussion of partisan or sectarian questions** is forbidden in all of our meetings and members vote in politics as they please.

**Sec. 2: Amendments.**—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the National Union or at a special meeting called for that purpose, or by referendum or initiative vote of the members called by a petition of twenty per cent of the members.

C. O. DRAYTON,

President.

L. F. HOFFMANN,

Vice-President.

T. L. LINE,

R. ROMER.

Approved this 19th day of December,

L. F. HOFFMANN,

Secretary of the Convention.

We, the undersigned Directors, authorize the Secretary of this Convention to countersign the constitution and by-laws as passed at this session, before they are published.

T. L. LINE,

R. ROMER.

S. S. RAY,

C. O. DRAYTON.

#### BY-LAWS OF EQUITY EXCHANGES.

##### Article I.

**Section 1. Name.**—The name of this corporation shall be the ..... Equity Exchange.

**Sec. 2. Object.**—This Exchange is organized to buy and sell all products of the farm, also farm machinery and merchandise of all kinds.

**Sec. 3. Stock.**—The capital stock of this corporation shall be ..... thousand dollars, divided into ..... shares of \$25 each.

**Sec. 4. Seal.**—The corporate seal shall contain the full name "..... Equity Exchange."

##### Article II

**Section 1. Directors.**—The business shall be conducted by a Board of five directors, elected for five years. Provided, in the first election one shall be elected for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year. The said directors shall serve till their successors are elected and qualified.

**Sec. 2. Recall or Referendum.**—Twenty per cent of the stockholders of this Exchange may petition the president to submit to a referendum vote the repeal of any law, a vote on the measure to be made a law, or asking the recall of any director. Upon

the receipt of such petition the president (or vice-president if the president is recalled), shall call a special meeting of the stockholders not less than ten, nor more than thirty days after receiving such petition. Each stockholder must be notified by postal card or letter mailed to him five or more days before the meeting, and stating the object, place and date of the meeting. If a majority at said meeting vote for the proposed measure or the repeal of a by-law, then the president shall declare the measure in force or the by-law repealed as the case may be. If a majority of those present vote to recall a director, then the said meeting shall proceed at once to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

**Sec. 3. The stockholders** shall elect the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer of the Equity Exchange at their annual meeting the first Saturday of December each year, and these officers shall be the Local Union officers.

**Sec. 4. Vacancies.**—All vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the stockholders at special meetings, called for that purpose or at the annual meeting.

**Sec. 5. The directors** are authorized to employ a manager, bookkeeper and all necessary help to carry on the business successfully. They shall fix the compensation of all officers and employees, provided the members of the board shall only be paid for actual service at the rate of forty cents per hour.

#### Article III.

**Section 1. Duties of Officers.**—The president shall preside at the meetings of the directors or of the stockholders, except in case he is recalled. He shall sign all certificates of stock, call special meetings of the directors or stockholders when he deems it necessary or when 20 per cent of the stockholders petition, as provided in these by-laws. He shall sign all bonds, contracts or other instruments in behalf of this Exchange when so ordered by the directors.

**Sec. 2. Vice-President.**—In case of the absence of the president, or when called upon to serve, the vice-president shall perform the duties of the president. He shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

**Sec. 3. Bonds.**—All officers and employees handling the money of this company shall be sufficiently bonded by a good bonding company, and the bookkeeper's books shall be audited monthly, and oftener when necessary. The Board of Directors shall see that this law is strictly enforced.

**Sec. 4. Duties of Secretary-Treasurer.**—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Directors and stockholders, have charge of seal, records, books and assets of the corporation, subject to the orders of the directors. He shall sign all certificates of stock and attach the seal thereunto.

#### Article IV.

**Section 1. Not over 5 per cent Dividends on Stock.**—The Board of Directors are authorized to pay the running expenses and all necessary repairs out of the gross earnings of the company, and to use the capital or gross earnings to make necessary improvements. They are prohibited from declaring over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. Out of the gross earnings they shall take running expenses and necessary repairs and also the national dues of each stockholder in the Farmers' Equity Union and not exceeding 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All earnings over this shall be net earnings and shall be prorated back to the stockholders according to patronage. The net earnings shall be figured as a per cent of the entire business furnished by the stockholders during the year. Five

thousand dollars net earnings on a business of two hundred thousand dollars would give two and one-half per cent to prorate back to stockholders, or on one hundred thousand, 5 per cent.

**Sec. 2. No money** shall be drawn from this company by any stockholder unless he has four shares, the limit. He shall be given shares instead and the capital increased by the amount.

**Sec. 3. Fraud.**—No stockholder shall market other farmers' produce as his own nor attempt to give any outsider the benefits of co-operation. For each offense he shall be fined \$100.

Provided, that in case a tenant pays cash rents, the landlord shall not participate in the benefit of co-operation. Also, provided the tenant is a stockholder and the landlord is not a stockholder, the tenant may market the entire crop as his own, but the landlord must not be given any benefit of co-operation until he becomes a stockholder. Outsiders must not be given any benefits of co-operation because they cripple our cause.

#### Article V.

**Section 1. All elections** shall be by ballot.

**Sec. 2. Quorum.**—A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum, and twenty-five per cent of the stockholders shall constitute a quorum at their meetings.

**Sec. 3. All orders, checks, minutes of meetings and stock certificates** shall be signed by both the President and Secretary.

#### Article VI.

**Section 1. Safe Margin.**—The Board of Directors shall insist on a safe margin in buying and selling, and prorate all net earnings to stockholders according to patronage, paying cash to each stockholder who has the limit of shares and paying in shares all who have less than the limit.

**Sec. 2. The Directors** shall carry on a continual campaign for more stockholders, and thus increase patronage and capital.

**Sec. 3. By a majority vote of the stockholders, the limit of shares** may be increased when more capital is needed.

**Sec. 4. The regular annual meeting** of the stockholders shall be in ..... when the Board of Directors shall make a full report of the business of the company for the past year.

**Sec. 5. Complaints.**—All complaints shall be made to the Directors in writing, signed by the complainant. The Directors shall make such investigations and decisions thereon as they shall deem proper, subject to an appeal to the next regular meeting of the Exchange, which decision shall be final.

**Sec. 6. Order of Business.**—1. Call to order. 2. Reading of minutes. 3. Report of officers. 4. Report of committees. 5. Unfinished business. 6. New business. 7. Election of Directors.

**Sec. 7. Only members of the Farmers' Equity Union** shall be allowed to take stock in said Exchange.

**Sec. 8. The Farmers' Equity Union** dues of each member must be paid out of this Equity Exchange and charged to his account.

**Sec. 9. Each stockholder** has one vote and only one vote, and no one shall hold over four shares in the Exchange.

**Sec. 10. The Manager and Bookkeeper** shall balance their books every day. One member of the Board of Directors shall audit the books once each week, and an expert bookkeeper shall audit the books of this Exchange once every six months, and oftener if the Board of Directors deem it necessary.

**Sec. 11. These by-laws** may be amended by a majority vote at any regular annual meeting of stockholders, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

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In this department we will insert your advertisement under a classified head for 1 cent a word per issue. Initials and numbers count as words. These little ads are read by thousands and give results. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents, cash to accompany order.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FARM HAND**—Wanted, work on farm by married man, capable of taking entire charge; best of references. J. B. S. Care Colman's Rural World.

**WANTED**—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Ellis G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**FARM FOR SALE**—96 acres, Pike Co., Mo., four miles from Bowling Green on St. Louis & Hannibal R. R. Milk station on the farm. Well situated for dairy or grain farming. Price right. Terms easy. Address J. T. Middleton, Bowling Green, Mo.

**FARM FOR SALE**—Bargain extraordinary! 120 a. fruit farm, 3 miles of West Plains. Also 60 a., some improvements; easy terms. Write quick. Fred Stiles, Owner, West Plains, Mo., R. No. 4.

**FARM**—For sale, eighty-one (81) acres of improved land, within a mile of Villa Ridge, a business town 51 miles west of St. Louis, on the Rock Island Railroad; a nice suburban home for farming or dairying. Call on or add. Thos. D. Smith, Villa Ridge, Mo.

**FARM FOR SALE**—Am offering my home farm, 120 acres, for \$3,000 in next 60 days; will give time on part. For description write G. W. Johnston, Grandin, Mo.

**A SNAP**—My farm of 80 acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; 40 acres in pasture; 40 acres in plow land; good house, good well soft water, with windmill; stable for 6 head of horses; cow shed, 4 head of cows, chicken coop, hog pen; garden fenced with chicken wire; some peach trees, cottonwood and locust trees all around the house; good storm cellar. Address John Ross, Durham, Okla.

**ARKANSAS LAND FREE**—500,000 acres vacant Government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 35c. Township map of State, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

## TO EXCHANGE

**TO EXCHANGE**—What have you of One Thousand Dollar value to exchange for an eighty-acre farm in Taney County, Mo., the boom section of the Ozarks? If you are interested, state what you have. Address P. O. Box 515, Peirce City, Mo. (1f)

## POULTRY.

**FOR SALE**—Rose Comb Brown Leghorn stock; farm raised. Address, M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kansas.

**OZARK STRAIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**, White and Fawn. Will sell a few at one dollar each to reduce my flock; great layers. E. M. Pinto, St. James, Mo.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Hens, pullets and cockerels; large, healthy, vigorous, farm-raised birds; bred to lay and exhibit. Mo. State Fair, 1913, 2nd cock, 3rd pen; exhibition birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00; good breeders, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Write if you want something good at a reasonable price.—Mrs. Walter Cline, Versailles, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, both sexes. Mrs. Edd Glendinning, Maywood, Mo.

**SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN PULLETS AND COCKERELS**—Choice, healthy stock, \$1.50 each, 6 for \$7.00. Indian Runner ducks, fawn and white; fine layers, \$1.00 each. Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—50 S. C. White Orpington cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. W. D. Craig, Galena, Mo.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

## SEED CORN.

**ORDERS** now taken for Johnson County Seed Corn, to be shipped later. Prices: \$2.50 per bushel shelled, \$3.50 per bushel crated seed. The supply of seed corn will not half equal the demand. Order early. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

**SEED CORN**—Booking orders for pure-bred Boone County White seed corn of prize winning strains and high yields, properly selected, shelled, graded and sacked; \$2.50 per bushel. R. L. Hill, Adenhill, Columbia, Mo.

## CLOVER SEED.

**MAMMOTH SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE**—Yellow and White; sow in July, August, September, again later in the season. Write Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

## HONEY FOR SALE.

**HONEY FOR SALE**—Honey in cans, also in cans. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Kentucky.

## LIVE STOCK.

**FOR SALE**—Ten choice registered bull calves for sale, from two to eleven months old, from high-class, heavy-producing Jerseys. Write me for prices, stating age you want. D. S. Mayhew, Monett, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Short Horn bull calves, 6 to 7 months old; O. I. C. spring and fall pigs; registered stock. S. R. McCulloch, Donnellson, Ill.

## HORSES.

**BLANKS**, for tabulating trotting pedigrees for sale. Let me tabulate your pedigrees and get out your folders. L. E. Clement, Peirce City, Mo.

**TO EXCHANGE**—Standard and registered stallions, mares and colts, for farming lands or other valuable real estate. Address Lock Box 515, Peirce City, Mo.

## HOGS.

**FOR SALE**—Serviceable Duroc-Jersey boars, gilts and pigs, also; the best of breeding. Write me what you want to buy. James Weller, Faucett, Mo.

**ADENHILL DUROCS**—A splendid lot of spring and late summer boars and gilts sired by Beauty's Model Top, Col. Primm, G. C.'s Col., Col. Orion M., out of sows of equal breeding and merit. These pigs are now on corn and cowpeas and tankage, making good growth, and are priced right, singly, in pairs or in trios. Booking orders now for fall pigs by My Col.'s Pilot Wonder, by Col. a Pilot Wonder, the 1912 Ohio grand champion. R. L. Hill, Adenhill Farm, Columbia, Mo.

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**—The undersigned has eleven extra fine Poland boars for sale, ranging in weight from 100 to 150 pounds, age from 4 to 6 months. Thos. Tucker, Brewer, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Six boars, ready for service, also my herd boar from a good strain of blood. For particulars and price, write to me. Frank E. Ketcham, R. 4, Haviland, Kans.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MELTON'S RESTAURANTS**—9 N. 6th St., 1722 Washington Ave., 2112 Olive St. Best place to eat.

**RECEIPTS, Recipes, Formulas** of any kind, furnished for 25c each, or your money back. Davis & Co., Box E 52, Grand Central Station, New York.

**READ THIS BOOK**—Of vital interest to parents, teachers, child-study circles, "Moral Training of the School Child." Startling truths, cleanly put. One dollar per copy, postpaid. Address F. G. Martin, Altadena, California.

**FOR SALE—TRACTION DITCHER**, with Brown's improved digging wheel. Will do good work in gumbo or any other soil where others fail. B. F. Brown, 215 E. Ridge St., Brazil, Ind.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS** with your name beautifully written on 12 cards for 15c. Name Cards, 20 for 25c. Unexcelled by any penman. H. Weiss, Dept. N, 9 W. 117th St., New York City.

**"WILSON THE MAN."** 20 cents will bring you this song. Janetta Knight, Gentry, Ark.

**NAMES WANTED**—We pay immediately upon receipt of names. Send stamp for particulars. Address Box 54, St. Charles, Missouri.

**GENUINE DRY CLEANERS FORMULAS**—The woman who desires to make money at home can easily do so with these formulas of a retired cleaner. Several ladies to whom I have furnished them are doing a fine business. One lady wrote me she would not sell the information for a great many dollars. Three separate formulas, with complete directions for dry cleaning chifons, gloves, hats, cloaks, etc., \$1. Why pay cleaners high prices; do it yourself.—Mrs. W. M. Season, 127 Brady St., Kent, O.

**FARMERS SUCCEED**—Only when they use their heads as well as their hands. Have you noticed that, as a rule, those who work 9 hours a day MAKE MORE MONEY than those who work 18 hours? We have no machinery or seed, etc., to sell you, but—if you want to learn how to make "EVERY MOVE COUNT," send me your name now—TODAY. Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

**SPECIAL \$2.00 OFFER**—We will print your return card on 1,000 No. 6 WHITE ENVELOPES and send them prepaid to any part of the U. S. for only \$2.00. We will print and send you 2,000 circulars, 125 words or less (with our non-conflicting ad on back) FREE with every order. Send copy for circulars and envelopes on separate sheets of paper, and make your copy very plain, so as to avoid mistakes. Remit by money order or registered mail. Make all orders payable to Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

## RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FARM PRINTING**—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

**READ THIS BOOK!** Of vital interest to parents, teachers, child-study circles. "Moral Training of the School Child." Startling truths, plainly put. One dollar per copy, postpaid. Address F. G. Martin, Altadena, California.

**FARMERS' WIVES, ATTENTION!** Send for our catalogue to-day. It lists many things which you need. All kinds, useful, ornamental and dainty. Pleased customers everywhere. Send a postal at once for your copy. Address Millard Supply Company, Dept. A, Marquette, Wis.

**"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."**

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine recipe for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

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### BLOOMINGTON, NEBRASKA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Bloomington Equity Union has enrolled 51 members, and we hope to make it 100 at our next meeting, Dec. 1st. The farmers and their families filled our court room Nov. 14, to hear the third address of C. O. Drayton, national president.

We are sure he is on the right track, and if he succeeds at every town on the Burlington railroad as he has here, he will have thousands of co-operators united in the Equity Union all on one railroad system so they will co-operate in hundreds of ways.

The President has emphasized the importance of a National Union in every address. While local co-operation will show benefits to unite farmers at their home market, national co-operation will show enormous benefits. Our members became co-operators at once by buying coal and corn together. We will make the fees right back into each member's pocket and show him and others that Equity Union is a paying proposition from the very first.

President Drayton will lecture in Bloomington court house again on

Dec. 1, at 2 p. m. and at Naponee town hall at 7:30 p. m. We want our members to all come and each bring one other farmer to hear this lecture on co-operative marketing of wheat, hogs and cattle. If every member will work we will double our membership Dec. 1.

We extend the glad hand of fellowship to every Equity Union member in the United States and hope to hear from many of you through our grand paper, RURAL WORLD. We are afraid our union does not realize the power and benefits of this paper or more would use it every week. We understand its columns are open for Equity Union news and ideas. You can reach a large audience when you speak through the RURAL WORLD, CORNHUSKER.

### REPUBLICAN CITY, NEB.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We want to report 28 live members in Republican Equity Union. They were enrolled at our first meeting Nov. 12th, which was addressed by National President C. O. Drayton.

Our first regular meeting will be held in Republican Opera House, Dec. 6th, at 2 p. m. We expect every member to bring one farmer to this meeting. We will organize permanently by electing our officers for one year. We have only heard one lecture on the subject, but we are convinced that the Equity Union idea is correct. Farmers must co-operate in buying and selling not only locally but nationally. It becomes absolutely necessary as a protection against scores of unnecessary profits and a very expensive system of distribution. The co-operative system of marketing farm produce and buying in job lots direct from factories must be established and carried out as rapidly as possible.

We hope every member in the United States will give Saturday, December 6, to work for Equity Union. If we will all go into town early, make a good fire in the hall before dinner and collar every farmer on the street after noon and take him up there we can enroll 1000 new members Dec. 6th. What a boost for Equity Union that will be just before the national meeting. We will decide at this meeting whether we will send a delegate to Kansas City Dec. 16 as a delegate to that meeting. A WORKER FOR SUCCESS.

### ARCOLA EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Arcola Equity Union will hold their annual meeting December 6 in Arcola at 2 o'clock p. m. At this meeting there will be an election of officers. Every member should be present. Come and bring your friends.

ALBERT LARIMORE, Sec'y.

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